The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Fatal Experiment With a Fire Ladder.

Three Men Killed and Several Dangerously Wounded.

The Beecher-Moulton Libel Case.

The "Mutual Friend" Still Demands a Trial.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1875.

Virginia Visitors.

The members of the Virginia Press Association, now visiting this city, yesterday called on Mayor Wickham, at City Hall. Gen. J. P. Slaytor, editor of the *South*, was spokesman of the delegation, and Thomas Whitehead, editor of the Amherst *Enterprise* and President of the Press Association, spoke for the people of Virginia, expressing the feelings of friendship and the good will which now attracted the people of the South toward the people of the North. At the close of the brief address the party retired to the Mayor's private parlor, where they were entertained and toasts were drank. In the evening the Virginians, escorted by the city officials, attended the performance of Barry Sullivan at Booth's Theatre.

The Beecher-Moulton Libel Case.

District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, addressed letters to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Francis D. Moulton, suggesting that the public interests would be best served by entering a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Henry Ward Beecher against Francis D. Moulton for libel. Mr. Beecher, in reply, concurs in the disposition of the case suggested by the District Attorney. Mr. Moulton says he cannot acquiesce in the action proposed, and concludes his letter as follows:

"I am indicted of libel in charging Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with criminal intercourse with a female member of his congregation. The charge is true. He knows it to be true, and whatever imperfections of mask he may obtain, the Supreme Ruler will some day reveal the truth and vindicate the right of speaking the truth and nothing but the truth, and that, too, under a challenge and in defense of my own character and of the character of her whose good name is dearer to me than life itself. I have been arraigned as a criminal, compelled, like a felon, to plead with uplifted hand, subjected to the ignominy of public trial, and for what purpose, pray? Justice, loaded with obloquy by the public press, frowned upon and avoided by society, and now, after the indictment against me has served its purposes, not crediting in advance a witness of Rev. Mr. Beecher's guilt, and it is apparent to you, as it to the world, that I am innocent and must be acquitted. At this moment and under these circumstances the law is required to acquiesce in a *nolle prosequi*, and to suffer my accuser to escape the penalty of his perjured accusations. Never, sir, never. I demand a trial, and shall be ready on any reasonable notice to make good my defense.

"Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS D. MOULTON."

Fatal Experiment.

About half past ten o'clock this morning, while experimenting with Udah's patent aerial ladder in Rutger's square, an appalling accident occurred, which resulted in the death of at least three men, and probably two or three others. It appears that as soon as the ladder had been put together and placed in position in the centre of the square, the Chief mounted to the top, followed by eight or ten of his men, ranged on various points along the ladder. The ladder looked to be nearly one hundred feet in height. The men had not been on the ladder more than half a minute when it swayed backward and forward, and suddenly snapped in two. The men were instantly precipitated to the ground, three of whom being killed outright and as many more dangerously, if not fatally, injured. The bodies were immediately removed on trucks. The Chief was among the killed.

Later information says it was Wm. H. Nast, Chief of Battalion, and not the Chief Engineer, who was killed. The others killed outright by the fall were Philip Morse and Wm. Hughes.

The Aerial Ladder Company had been ordered out for practice, and while the men were going through their evolutions the accident occurred.

Fighting Talk.

The *Herald* has a story of the meeting at breakfast, in Wormley's, Washington, between Secretary Delano and Prof. Marsh, a scene following, according to the report, such as is seldom witnessed. Secretary Delano is made to call Professor a liar, poltroon, and to use similar epithets. The Professor answered that he would not be insulted by the Secretary of the Interior or any other man, that he had treated Mr. Delano as a gentleman should, which statement the Secretary denied, and immediately left the room, saying that the Professor did not know what a gentleman was.

Oration to the Mexican Veterans.

Ex-Senator Pugh, of Ohio, delivered today an oration before the Veteran Association of the Mexican War.

The Direct Cable Company.

to-morrow, when the line opens for business, will transmit messages between America and Europe at twenty-five cents currency per word.

Senator Carl Schurz

arrived here to-day by the steamer Pomerania, from Hamburg.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

A List of the Saved and Lost Passengers of the Mendota—Statements of the Crew.

CHICAGO September 12.—The seven surviving passengers who were picked up by the schooner Addie, off Waintowac, arrived here to-day. They are: Captain Fairbanks, E. W. Fairbanks, S. L. Sage, Patrick Monahan, W. S. Crane, Amos Hess and Geo. M'Kinney. A member of the crew states that at one o'clock on Friday morning the waves began breaking over the Mendota. She parted the line by which she was towing the barge Morning Star. The water kept gaining till five o'clock, when the other barge, the Evening Star, was thrown off. Soon after the boats were lowered and the captain, his son, first mate and some of the crew climbed into the large one. The smaller one was taken by some of the crew, who almost immediately pulled away. The father and wife of the captain were left. The father was seventy years old; he was trying to get to the boat when last seen. The steward stood with his wife, and went down with her. The story is related also by another of the crew, who speaks in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of the captain and officers.

The Mendota is eighteen years old, and owned by William Crossthwaite, of Buffalo. His son perished on the boat. She carried a large cargo of coal, and was valued at $30,000. The cargo was insured, but the vessel was not. The list of the lost, as given by Chief Engineer Ness, are: Wm. Crossthwaite, owner's son, acting as clerk; F. Fairbanks, the captain's father, who was along on a pleasure trip; Eliza Fairbanks, the captain's wife; Charles Dean, steward, and his wife, of Bay City. They had been cooking on the Bradbury for four years; Ed. Hughes, second engineer, of Buffalo, single, thirty years old; Patrick Ryan, first wheelsman, of Bay City, Michigan; William Frankfort, watchman, of Bay City; Edward Mayneham, Edward Durrow, Edward Mulligan, and John Carsell, deck hands.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Excitement Subsiding—No Additional Disturbances Reported—The Law Officers Able to Preserve the Peace.

VICKSBURG, September 14.—Ex-Senator Pease telegraphed to Attorney General Pierrepont that he has the assurance of the peace officers of Warren county that they are amply competent to prevent any further violence in the county. He says there has been a material change in public sentiment. The good citizens are ready to assist the law officers in preserving the peace. With the present indications any interference by the General Government would be highly impolitic.

Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, commanding the post, telegraphed to-day to Attorney General Pierrepont as follows:

"I have the assurance of the peace officers of Warren county that their power to maintain the peace is adequate. A majority of the citizens are willing to aid the Sheriff whenever he calls for their services, and he (the Sheriff) assures me that he will summon their aid if any further disturbances take place. My information prompts me to state that Mr. Pease's assertions, telegraphed you to-day, are eminently correct."

Episcopal Convention in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met here this morning, and the opening exercises were held as usual.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Rebellion Against Turkish Rule.

Servia Hesitating About Aiding Herzegovina.

The Recent Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Socialists Arrested in Russia.

The Bonapartist Agitation in France.

TURKEY.

Submission of Herzegovinans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14.—Server Pasha telegraphs that sixty-four families in the neighborhood of Stolatz, Herzegovina, have given in their submission to the Government.

Montenegro for Peace.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a special telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that Montenegro has definitely informed the insurgent leaders that she cannot make war against the Porte.

Russia as a Peacemaker.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says it understands that Russia will attempt to arrange a conference, representing the signataries of the treaty of 1867, on the subject of influencing the Porte regarding the future government of the Sclavonic provinces.

Servia Hesitating.

BELGRADE, September 14.—The *Granitschar* (newspaper) announces that a deputation of ten Herzegovinans recently arrived at Kragujewatz, asking Servia to aid in the insurrection. The Government replied that it would wait until the Skupstschina decided the question. Many disguised Servian officers have started for Bosnia. Seventy two flags are being made for the Servian army.

A Brief View of the Insurrection.

LONDON, September 14.—A letter to the *Times*, dated Cattara Lomonite, September 8th, says: The importance of the insurrection in Lower Herzegovina diminishes on near approach, while in Bosnia there is nothing worth mentioning except a panic and disorder, with an exodus of women and children. In that part of Herzegovina lying west of a line drawn from Niksich to Mostar, the insurgents appear only as bands, without coherence, discipline or purpose. They are even without communication with the eastern portion of the province. The Herzegovinan parts of their bands are more devoted to pillaging and petty thieving than fighting. Even the foreign volunteers, who make the fighting nucleus, suffer from their predatory propensities. They number in all apparently between one and two thousand, but the majority are generally absent during the fighting, and only reappear when there is some booty to be taken. Of the bands nominally under Jabonitza, not above three hundred men mean fighting.

Destitution in Montenegro.

VIENNA, September 14.—In response to an appeal from the Prince of Montenegro, the Australian Government has sent a staff of surgeons to attend a large number of wounded insurgents who have been brought into Montenegro territory, and the Governor of Dalmatia has been instructed to forward supplies for food for thirty thousand refugees now in Montenegro. There is great distress and destitution.

Address to Prince Milan's Speech.

KRAGUJEWATZ, September 14.—The Committee of the Skuptschina on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech, is divided in opinion. The majority wish to leave the question of peace or war with the wisdom of the Government. A strong minority propose simply to call on the Government to declare war. Probably two addresses will be submitted to the Skupstschina.

FRANCE.

Bonapartists at Work.

LONDON, September 13.—The *Daily News* has a special telegram from Paris, saying M. Rouher starts for Arenenberg, Switzerland, on Wednesday, to assist at a grand Bonapartist Conclave on Friday. Admiral Rouciere Le Noury was also invited, but is undecided whether he will accept. Emile Ollivier is certainly going. The Bonapartist propaganda is being energetically pursued in the barracks of Paris, where the *Pays* and *Ordre* are profusely distributed gratuitously.

M. Buffet to be Interpellated.

PARIS, September 14.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Thursday next, M. Buffet will be interpellated upon the intention of the Government towards the Bonapartists, and especially regarding the decision of the Bonapartist committee to print and disseminate a million copies of M. Duval's speech at Evreux, having for a preface the letters of Admiral Rouciere Le Noury and Prince Imperial.

The Storms.

PARIS, September 14.—The number of deaths at St. Chinian foot up eighty-eight. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed. Disastrous inundations have occurred in the Department of Lozere, accompanied with great loss of life and property. The river Tara has risen rapidly, carrying away several bridges. The Allier also overflowed its banks, but the rains have ceased.

SPAIN.

The Recent Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, September 14.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis, it has transpired that three of the ministers who represented the old party, being opposed to universal suffrage, resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas Del Castillo, who urged that the Government ought to respect a state of affairs legally established, and leave to a future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral law, if any alteration were considered necessary. The King thereupon requested Senor Canovas Del Castillo to form a new Cabinet. He declined, on the ground that having long presided over a Cabinet which represented the consideration of old parties, he ought not to remain at the head of one party only. The King then entrusted Gen. Jovellar with the formation of a Ministry. The present Cabinet, which is more homogeneous and liberal than its predecessor, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas Del Castillo.

RUSSIA.

Socialists Indicted.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Standard* this evening says 612 men and 158 women were recently indicted in Russia, of whom 265 were arrested for participation in the Socialist movement. The Procurer General, in the indictment, says Socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the empire. The most ardent propagandists of the movement belong to the upper classes. Among the indicted are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace and officials of all grades, and several ladies of high families. He says the Socialists only await an opportunity, such as a foreign war, to organize revolutions at home and abroad, and put into practice their extravagant ideas.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown from the Track—Several Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, September 14.—A private telegram received in this city, from Toronto, announces that a frightful accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad this morning. A train was thrown from the track and several of the employes were killed. The whole train was a perfect wreck, and to add to the horror, the cars took fire, large numbers of cattle, which were buried under the debris, being literally roasted alive, it being impossible to extricate them.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 15, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partially cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with easterly to southerly winds, slowly falling barometer, followed by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather during the night.

The Excitement in Mississippi Subsiding.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—The latest advices from Tallahatchie county, Miss., represent the excitement subsiding, and the general belief is that there will be no further trouble. Reports are in circulation here of trouble brewing in other counties of North Mississippi, but can be traced to no reliable source.

PHILIP BISSINGR, the husband of the unfortunate woman who drowned herself and her three children near Reading, has published a card, in which he asserts that there was no truth in the charges of unfaithfulness or cruelty made against him; that his married life was unhappy, but that it was owing to unreasonable jealousy on his wife's part; that there was nothing criminal in the relations which existed between himself and the young woman to whom he was said to have been paying improper attentions. His card is a denial in toto of the charges made against him, but nobody believes him, and his brother-in-law advises him to leave that part of the country.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Frauds at the Red Cloud Agency.

Prof. Marsh Before the Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1875.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

Professor Marsh was to-day before the Red Cloud Commission and was questioned at length. He said that Bosler was the real contractor for supplying beef to the Sioux agencies, though he might be acting under the contract of others. Bosler stands outside and buys out the successful bidder, Bosler being on the ground, and having capital and all other appliances for filling contracts.

Question—How is the Government defrauded, as you charge, if Bosler does fill orders, furnish beef and complies with the contract?

Answer—If a man obtains a contract at a large price, and can sub-let it at a lower price, the difference between the two is the loss to the Government.

In answer to the charge that Bosler is notorious for frauds in former contracts, Prof. Marsh referred to Kemble and Albert's report to the Indian Office, in which they say the quantity of beef actually received by the White Stone Agency was unquestionably greatly less than that receipted for to the contractor. He referred to the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in February, 1871, in which it is stated that Bosler delivered Texas instead of American cattle, and was paid 5½ cents for gross weight, when the cattle delivered were not worth more than half that price. Fraud was also practiced by Bosler in the weight of the cattle.

The Professor said he could also give information which he himself obtained while in the West. The Professor was asked a question whether he could state whether Bosler violated the terms of any contract, or failed to comply with it, thus committing fraud, in any bid, which he has not answered out of his own knowledge, but he referred to a report of the old Board of Indian Commissioners, made to the President, in which it was stated that contracts were sub-let, or permitted to be filled by an individual whose bid had been rejected the previous year on suspicion of fraud.

Prof. Marsh said he judged from his experience with the Indian Bureau that the Commissioner was unwilling to ask for information respecting beef management of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency.

Prof. Marsh was interrogated at length, the allegations in his phamphlet forming the basis of the questions, and added no further testimony that the Commissioner might believe what was told him about mismanagement, but the information was unkindly received. He was much more and to be indignant with a person who sought information than with a person against whom fraud was alleged.

Prof. Marsh, having been asked whether there was anything offensive in the way he brought the information to the Commissioner, he replied that there was not. He thought he was doing a favor in bringing the attention of the Commissioner to the fact of mismanagement, but its reception greatly amazed him, and he left with seeming reluctance of the Commissioner to receive complaints he should have given him all the information in his possession.

[At this point Commissioner Smith came into the Commission rooms.] What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said would be found in Marsh's statement given in New York. The Commissioner doubted the truth of some of Prof. Marsh's statements, thinking he had been misled by Indian statements. Apart from the samples of sugar, flour and tobacco brought to the attention of the Commissioner, he could have given the Commissioner other information if he had been disposed to receive it.

This evening the examination of Prof. Marsh was resumed. He was interrogated as to the charge of frauds in beef weighing as to the Indian agency, and loss to the Government and Indians by fraudulent stampedes of cattle.

THE MAINE ELECTION

Returns from Over Half the State.

Republican Majority for Governor Thus Far 3,494.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, September 14.—Returns received at the Kennebec *Journal* office, mostly official, from 264 towns, give Connor 45,035, and Roberts 41,541; Connor's majority 3,494. The same towns last year gave Dingley 40,907, and Roberts 31,474; Dingley's majority 9,433. There are yet 229 towns and plantations to be heard from.

The Republican majorities by counties will be about as follows: Androscoggin, 589; Aroostook, 43; Franklin, 319; Hancock, 47; Kennebec, 1,217; Knox, 415; Lincoln, 283; Penobscot, 236; Piscataquis, 270; Sagadahoc, 380; Somerset, 314; Washington, 97; York, 1,252.

Democrat majorities—Cumberland, 381; Knox, 479; Waldo, 53.

Kennebec county, except two small towns, gives Connor 5,630, and Roberts 4,410. The Democrats have elected thirteen, or perhaps fifteen Senators.

In the Fourth Congressional District Gen. Plaisted' friends claim from 900 to 1,000 majority for him, and returns will doubtless elect him by these figures. Seventy-three towns in Cumberland county gave a Democratic of vote 7,267, Republican 6887, making the Democratic majority 381. Three towns to hear from gave 300 Democratic majority last year, so that their majority this year will not fall far short of 500, against 300 Republican majority last year. The Democrats have all four Senators, against one last year. The Representatives are probably twelve Democrats, six Republicans, and two ties, against twelve Democrats and eight Republicans last year. The court officers are all Democrats.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Rumors that Matters are Not in a Prosperous Condition—Statement by a Director.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14—10 A. M.—For a day or two there has been some feeling of anxiety and inquiry expressed as to the progress of the Bank of California syndicate, occasioned to a considerable extent by previous reports that the bank would reopen about the 15th inst., while as yet no signs of immediate resumption are evident. A rumor also prevailed that Michael Reese had backed down from his subscription to the syndicate guarantee, and that matters were not in as prosperous a condition as reported a week or two ago. In an interview with a director of the Bank this morning, it was stated that no ground existed for any such feeling of distrust, that so far as the withdrawal of Reese was concerned, he did not as yet become a subscriber, and the affairs of the syndicate were going on independently of him, that at present the guarantee fund subscribed amounts to a little over seven million dollars, that as to the time of reopening, nothing definite could be now stated, but probably about the 1st proximo; that at present matters are progressing prosperously, but slowly. Baldwin, who was yesterday elected director, vice Ralston, comes in on the guarantee fund to a large amount.

The effort made at the Pacific Exchange yesterday to resume business found but few friends in the San Francisco Board, though it is well understood that the members of both boards are working indirectly through the little board. No formal resumption of business by either of the big boards is probable until the opening of the Banks of California and Nevada.

2:30 P. M.—Stocks in the little board today were strong, Overman jumping from 35 to 50, consequent on reported still richer ore on the 1,100 foot level. Business prospects generally are brighter.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Great Stallion Race at Boston—Won by Thomas Jefferson.

BOSTON, September 14.—The great stallion race took place at Mystic Park to-day, in the presence of seven thousand people, for a purse of ten thousand dollars and the championship of the United States and the Canadas, open to all stallions, $4,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $2,000 to the third, and $1,500 to the fourth horse. Mile heats, three in five, to harness. There were six starters, viz.: William H. Allen, Thos. Jefferson, Commonwealth, Sed Wallace, Parkis' Abdallah, Abdallah. The following is the summary: Thos. Jefferson, 2, 1, 1, 1; Commonwealth, 1, 3, 2, 2; Defiance, 3, 2, 3, 3; Parkis' Abdallah, 4, 5, 4, 4; Ned Wallace, 5, 4, 5, 5; Wm. Allen, distanced. Time 2:27, 2:26, 2:25½, 2:26.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 14.—The steamships England, and Columbo, from New York, and China, from Boston, have arrived out

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Eastern railroad stock fell in Boston, on Tuesday, from 43¾ to 35—the lowest point reached for many years.

—The fast mail train, which left New York on Monday morning, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in St. Louis at 1:30 P. M. on Tuesday, on time.

—The schooner Pamlico, on the way from Queenstown, Ireland, to Chicago, was on Lake Michigan during the storm, but has not been heard from. It is surmised she is lost.

—The steamer Zodiac, which left Nassau on the 6th inst., took fire next morning, and with the cargo was totally destroyed. All the passengers and officers and crew were saved.

—The limited mail train that left New York on Monday at 4:20 A. M., *via* the Pennsylvania, Pan-handle and Louisville Short Line Railroads, arrived at Louisville on Tuesday morning at 10:10 o'clock.

—Secretary Belknap has returned to Washington from his Western tour, and will remain until the 20th, when he will leave for Des Moines, to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

The Instruction of Deaf Mutes Discussed—Presentation of Annual Report—Interesting Statistical Information.

A special meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City was held last night, chiefly for the purpose of making provision for the education of mutes, and to elect teachers for the First ward. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Brown, Benney, Dunlap, Eaton, Gordon, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Haworth, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Robert Hay, Hubbard, Craig, Donaldson, Lea, G. C. Miller, Marthens, R. H. Miller, Mc-Cance, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Poppenger, Riggs, Ritanour, Stewart, Sutton, Walton, Young, Yeager, and President King.

Mr. Marthens presented a statement prepared by the Principal of the First ward school, showing that the attendance of scholars during the initial week of the present school year was sufficient to warrant the election of twelve teachers, three more than the Board allowed them when it made its annual allotment. He also submitted a list of twelve teachers who would be desired next, and, by request of Mr. Hobson the request was granted and the selection of the teachers by the local board confirmed.

Mr. Delaney, from the Seventh ward, reported the resignation of Miss Mary McClelland, Assistant Principal, and the election of Miss Sadie Carney to fill the vacancy. Mr. Eaton stated that Miss Carney is a Hubbard, a teacher in the primary school, had resigned, and that Miss Ella J. Neale had been chosen to take her place. Mr. R. C. Miller, of the Fourth ward, reported that Mr. Joseph Craig had been elected Principal of the Fourth ward, and made vacant by the removal of Mr. S. Barker. The elections were all confirmed.

Mr. Malcolm Hay presented a petition signed by twenty-eight persons asking the establishment of a school for the education of mutes in the City of Allegheny. Seventeen of the signers are residents of Allegheny, two from Sharpsburg, one from Mt. Pleasant, one from Armstrong county, two from Butler county, one from Westmoreland county, one from Wilkinsburg and three from Pittsburgh. He moved that it be referred for proper examination to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Dr. Riggs thought that, inasmuch as it is a special matter, it should go to a special committee.

Mr. Marthens was of the opinion that the matter should be disposed of at once, and that no necessity existed for sending it to any kind of a committee. He offered the following:

WHEREAS, Information has been conveyed to the Board by Prof. Woodside, who has had charge of the mute school in Pittsburgh for several years past, has determined to open a school of the same sort in this city; therefore,

Resolved, That all mutes of suitable age belonging to Allegheny city shall be placed under the instruction of Prof. Woodside, provided that the charge per capita shall not exceed the amount which has been paid for that object; and, provided further, that the school shall be kept at a place convenient for the scholars, and possessing the usual conveniences of a school house.

The discussion that followed the presentation of the above developed considerable opposition among members to the proposed school on the ground that it would likely kill the school in Pittsburgh for deaf mutes, and postpone for a good many years the prospect of the establishment of a school for the maintenance by the State of a mute school for the whole of Western Pennsylvania. The matter was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hay, McCance, Riggs, Eaton and Stewart.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Hobson, from the Finance Committee, presented a statement of the First National Bank as the depository of the Board. It was approved. He also submitted a statement showing that the balance to the credit of the Board in the Nations Bank for Savings is $20,470.65, and that the balance in the Allegheny Trust Company, exclusive of interest, $20,470.65; balance due on the duplicate of A. Bailie, absconded, for 1873, $1,676.90. The sum of $3,000 borrowed by the Board has all been paid. The amount in the Nations Bank for Savings was ordered to be transferred to the First National Bank, and the Chairman of the Committee was instructed to procure the bondsmen of Mr. A. Bailie for the recovery of the sum due from him.

Mr. King, chairman of the Committee on School Inspection, presented their annual report, which is published in the GAZETTE one week ago, and last night the Board received and adopted it and ordered it to be printed in the annual report.

Mr. Eaton submitted the annual report of the Committee on Colored Schools, which was also ordered to be printed. Among a variety of topics it discussed was one referring to the difference of opinion prevailing among the colored citizens as to where their children should go to school. Some favored the Sherman avenue school while others desired their children admitted to the white schools. The report stated that the agitation of this subject at the present time could hardly fail to injure the Sherman avenue school by producing ill feeling, uncertainty and want of confidence. The total enrollment of pupils during the year was 311; average monthly enrollment, 206; average daily attendance, 160; average monthly per centage, 78. This is an increase over any previous year, both in enrollment and average attendance. The total cost of the school was $3,395.54.

The annual report of Mr. Benney, Secretary of the Board, is too lengthy for publication in full. The following is an abstract

Balance June 1, 1875	$ 20,766 46
Receipts from school taxes	98,255 56
Receipts from building taxes	89,236 34
Receipts, State appropriation	10,682 50
Receipts, bonds, loans, &c	120,000 00
Receipts from Board of Control	20,634 64
Total	$359,025 15

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries paid teachers of day schools	$105,617 75
Salaries paid teachers of night schools	1,952 76
Salaries paid teachers of music	2,400 00
Salary paid Superintendent	2,000 00
Salary paid Secretary	600 00
Paid for fuel	27,891 66
Paid for school grounds	24,552 49
Paid for building and furnishing houses	160,700 71
Paid for rents and repairs	9,165 24
Paid for debt and interest	60,821 56
Paid for balances	23,332 98
Total	$359,025 15

The assets of the Board consist of the unpaid taxes for 1873-4, amounting to $17,123.84, less overdraft of $7,464.91, leaving a balance of $9,658.93. The value of school property in the city is $962,898. The bonded indebtedness of the ward bonds is $488,237.89, leaving a value, over and above all indebtedness, of $474,570.11. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance, based on the total expense of the district, was $48.11; based on the total expenditures of the Board, including tuition, maintenance of library and contingent expenses, $15.89. The salaries of the male teachers for the year average $1,514; female teachers, $496.60.

The matter of instructing all the city teachers in the art of drawing was referred to the Committee on Special Instruction, with power to act.

Adjourned.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

ROBERT CARROLL, charged with larceny on Sunday morning of a pony and jagger wagon from J. Devine, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing next Tuesday. The missing animal was found at McKeesport.

THE final hearing in the case of Sam. English, Michael Garity and Charles Rize, who were concerned in a mutual cutting affray, took place before the Mayor yesterday evening. They were all required to give $500 bail for trial at court. English furnished the necessary amount, and the other two were committed.

MR. B. O'BRIEN lodged an information before 'Squire Schaffer, of the South Side, yesterday, charging Mrs. Annie Walters, who keeps a tavern on Carson street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday and to minors. It is alleged that the defendant sold whisky to a twelve year old daughter of the complainant on Sunday, the 5th inst.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The crop of grapes hereabouts is said to be unusually large, and home-made wine will be quite plenty from the vintage.

····The Allegheny Park Commission failed to get a quorum last evening, and consequently no business was transacted.

····Scarlet fever of a most virulent type, prevails to an alarming extent in this vicinity, especially in districts bounded closely by the rivers.

····The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have placed us under renewed obligations for New York and Philadelphia papers, many hours in advance of the mail.

····Yesterday afternoon a man entered a vineyard in Allegheny, opposite Herr's Island. Soon after a shot was heard, and the man came bounding over the fence and ran into the river. It is supposed that the gun contained some salt and pepper beside the powder.

····It is expected that the great revivalists, Moody and Sankey, will be joined by Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, of Chicago, and that the four will hold a series of revival meetings in different cities during the coming winter. Efforts are making to have them visit Pittsburgh.

····Drivers on the Pleasant Valley street railway now get the stupendous salary of $1,30 per day for sixteen hours work. On the Western avenue, Troy Hill and Rebecca street lines the drivers have been reduced from $1,75 to $1,65, and conductors from $2,00 to $1,75 per day.

····The freight handlers on the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, rejoice muchly that the peach season is about over. Their labors in the handling of the luscious fruit were enormously increased, so much so as to demoralize most of the gangs allotted to the receiving platforms. More peaches were never brought to Pittsburgh than were transported over that route during the season about to close.

····Fall fashions have made their appearance fully early in the season, hardly giving the summer styles time to go out in respectable order. It is a curious fact that our churches present a better field for the observance of changes in fashion than the places of amusement, the dressing for the former being much more elaborate and careful than for the latter, save when a first night occurs in the latter.

····Many weddings are on the tapis, and we hear of a few that are to be conspicuously high-toned and fashionable, over which some circles of society are moved with excitement and curiosity in their very centers. Our Jenkins is getting a new suit of clothes, in order to be ready for attendance at the coming hymenial eygpis of October, and he expects a busy time in performing his duties according to the rules laid down by Mrs. Grundy.

····That blessed "babe of Tuscaloo," which Bartley Campbell wrapped up so cleverly in the swaddling robes of rhyme and left on the door-steps of casual literature for recognition, it now appears, was of the Bill Allen species—one of rags—and its suspected father is in jail for putting forth counterfeits of the same kind, whereby to deceive the public. He is the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and a shower of the queer in Tuscaloo, and the authorities have him jailed.

····The Board of Directors of the P. W. & B. R. R. meets to-morrow, when President Hughes Cohen will present his resignation, and John King, Esq., First vice president, will doubtless be chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cohen states that the purposes for which he was appointed have been accomplished, and that his business requires protracted absence from his family in Baltimore, he is ready to relinquish it. No changes will be made in any of the other offices. Mr. Cohen can congratulate himself upon the fiscal improvements he has effected during his Presidency.

····Mrs. Wilhelm, a resident of McCandless township, complains that on last Saturday afternoon, as she was driving home on the Perrysville road, a South Side constable and two other men stopped her on the highway and levied upon the horses she was driving, claiming that they had an execution against her husband, which had been issued on a judgment and which must be satisfied. The woman stated that the horses were her own individual property, having been bought with her money, but to no use, the officers refused to desist, and unhitched them from the wagon, leaving her eleven miles from home. A suit for damages is likely to grow out of the affair.

····Levi Berwald, who was recently in the liquor business at No. 2,717 Carson street, South Side, and his wife, were arrested yesterday on information made by officer Seth. Wilmot before the Fire Marshal, charging them with arson in firing the building occupied by them early on the morning of the 4th inst. Mr. Berwald was damaged to the extent of $450 and was insured for $2,000. When a policeman went to pull an alarm he found the box filled with broken nails. Berwald claims to have been absent from home when the fire occurred. He was held in $2,000 bail for a further hearing, and his wife was required to give bond in the sum of $1,000.

····Much genuine dissatisfaction prevails in sporting circles over the fact that no well authenticated time is given or was kept of the notable race for the Centennial Cup of America, between Coulter and Morris on last Saturday. To say the least, the oversight on the part of the judge and referee was inexcusable, inasmuch as they certainly might have known that a question would arise on the time to be made, a question upon their authority decision alone to be decided, and that those interested in aquatic sports abroad could only judge of the merits of the winner by the official record of his time. The neglect, we have every reason to think, was unmentioned, but was from that cause none the less censurable. Uncle Bill Jackson must watch his watch closer, when next called upon to preside over such an important race.

PERSONAL.

***Fanny Ward Beecher will not lecture in Pittsburgh this winter, so Mrs. H. W. Beecher says, and she knows.

***Mr. Jacob Ewart, the last of the old residents of Minersville, died last evening at his residence on Herron avenue, at a very advanced age.

***Gen. Benj. F. Butler and Hon. Carl Schurz passed through the city last night on the "Limited Mail" train, on their way to Dayton, Ohio.

***Mr. James McCutcheon and family, James R. Mellon and wife, Miss Fannie Jones and John Murdoch, Jr., all arrived home yesterday from a lengthy European tour.

***The following Pittsburghers are among those registered at the various hotels in Philadelphia on Monday—A. Beckert, J. H. Decker, S. B. Ulrich, R. S. Robertson, N. M. McDowell, T. McClintock and W. K. Emerick.

***Rev. J. D. Herr, A. M., will deliver a lecture on "The Peculiarities and Designs of Secret Societies," at Library Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias of Allegheny county, and will doubtless prove highly interesting.

***Hon. James S. Negley left the city this morning for Toledo, Ohio, where he expects to participate in the annual inauguration of the National Soldiers' Home, which begins to-day. He goes from there to Milwaukee, Wis., and will not return to Pittsburgh before the 1st of October.

***Mr. James H. Purdy, an accomplished journalist, long and favorably known in this community, but at present on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, has a claim of six thousand dollars against our city for damages received from falling through a defective board walk on Stevenson street, a year or so ago. It is thought that his claim will be amicably settled without recourse to legal proceedings on his part, as the liability cannot be denied, and the only question that will arise will be as to the amount of the award. We happen to know that Mr. Purdy suffered from the accident more than can be compensated for by any amount of money, and sincerely hope that full justice may be meted out to him.

Bread Cast Upon the Waters Returns After Many Days.

This text was pleasantly illustrated during the Democratic Convention at Erie last week. Our fellow citizen Mr. James Montooth, somehow or other, despite his intense Republican proclivities was seen mingling with the unterrified at Erie. Among other of his old McLean's celebrated eight-third regiment of Erie, who remembered the great kindness of Mr. Montooth to the Erie soldiers, while encamped near this city, or passing through en route to and from its fields of carnage, was Captain Austin, a jeweller and most estimable citizen of Erie, who, finding Mr. Montooth within his social bailiwick, generously himself for his good offices at Pittsburgh, by presenting him with a beautiful cane made from Perry's flag ship Lawrence, sunk in a little bay at the Peninsula, which forms the Northern shore of Presque Isle or Erie harbor, sixty-two years ago—the cane is silver mounted, and appropriately inscribed, and is so neat and perfect in quality and finish that our townsman will add a relic to his will, and bequeath it to his best friend if, among the host of them, he can make a selection of any one entitled to such preference.

Tripping the Light Fantastic.

It is an undeniable fact that dancing, in moderation, is an innocent amusement, and its tendency is to ease and grace o movement. Those who have practiced in this art are known in polite society by their genteel bearing and self possession. Those interested will be glad to learn that Prof. James P. Brooks will open his Dancing Academy at K. Blair's parlors, No. 39 Fifth avenue, where all the latest and most fashionable quadrille and waltzes will be taught. Ladies' and gentlemen's class on Monday, October 4, at 8 P. M., and afternoon classes for young ladies, misses and masters on Tuesday, October 5, at 3 P. M. Call at the music store for circular.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., 131 No. Wood Street.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Tardy Members—Reports of Committees and Officers—The High School—Mechanical Instruction.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Fourth avenue. Two o'clock was the hour for the commencement of business, but some of the members were very tardy in making their appearance and it was nearly three o'clock before a quorum was secured. Non-attendance has distinguished the last three or four sessions of the Board, and those present yesterday talked of exercising the privilege vested in them by law of declaring vacant the seats of the members who persist in absenting themselves. The following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Bell, Brush, Craig, Evans, Fennetty, French, Harper, Hemlup, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McKee, McKelvy,

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 3s, 100⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾.

THERE are few observers, more clear-headed and shrewd than General Kountz, of Somerset. He has been in Ohio, participating in the canvass there, and predicts, as the result of personal observation, the triumphant election of Hayes.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been made over the fact that General Sherman recommended the ex-rebel General Joseph E. Johnston to the chief command of the army of the Khedive of Egypt. The truth is, no Union officer having the capacity desires to make the exchange from ours to the Egyptian service, while Johnston accepted the Khedive's offer.

THE Republicans of Ohio are pressing the canvass with great spirit and vigor. There remain but a few weeks for the struggle, but the time is being well employed. Their success or defeat will mark an era in the canvass, and point out the probabilities in other States. The Catholic question is being actively urged, and it may enter into the canvass in this State. Piolette is said to be a Catholic.

THE election in Maine resulted in a Republican majority, that was quite satisfactory in view of the limited vote cast. The Democracy, aiming at the moral results, succeeded in drawing out a larger vote, than is usual with them, while the Republicans had put forth no real effort till the last fortnight of the canvass. As it was, the State was carried by over 5,000 majority,—a very satisfactory result, all things considered.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S suggestion to the Massachusetts Republicans, that they harmonize their differences, is sufficiently sensible to be accepted with favor and promptness. The old statesman remembers the saying, "a house divided against itself is sure to fall," and proposes that his party friends, in his home State, shall be harmonious and united. The advice is all right, and applies with equal force everywhere.

THE fast train, started by the Pennsylvania Railroad, is quite an event, and has attracted more interest, from East to the West, than any occurrence in railway matters for a long time has done. Its advantage to Pittsburgh is in the receipt, in the early evening, of New York and Philadelphia papers,—a difference of twelve hours in time being secured. Its complete success, in making time, on the first trip, is very complimentary to the management of the road.

THE attempt to put Pershing in the same category with Governor Tilden as a model Reformer, will hardly work. He was chiefly distinguished, during the war, as an intense copperhead, voting in the Legislature against war measures, and aiding the rebels in every possible way. He simply sentenced, a week ago, two Commissioners, who had been proven guilty of crimes; but Judge Stowe did the same in this county, and no one thought of it, as a remarkable deed.

THE New York *World* has the candor to give up all hops of success for its party in this State. It says: "The most serious consequence of the success of Democratic inflationists in Ohio, Pennsylvania or any other States, is the probability that it will give the control of the Republican party to Republican inflationists. This we have repeatedly affirmed, without any other feeling than that of sincere regret at such a possibility." The truth is, the Republicans are not wild inflationists, but simply propose to regulate the currency so that it may be adapted to the growing wants of the country. The Democracy really favor forced resumption.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH argues, in his last letter to the *Tribune*, that the inflation developed under the old State bank system, illustrates the danger of inflation these days. Undoubtedly, if we accept the Democratic idea, which simply provides for the unlimited inflation of greenbacks and the reinhabilitation of the old State bank system. We admit this. But the Republican party does not propose to destroy a monetary system that carried us safely through the war, and brought us through the panic even with an unimpaired currency. The difference between the two is this: Under the old State bank system, one lost all he had in the notes of the bank; under our system, he loses nothing.

IT has been suggested that we treat Pershing too severely, in calling him a copperhead. Here are a few items from his record, very mildly drawn: "He voted for the bill introduced by Rex, of Montgomery, in 1863, to imprison any negro or mulatto who might enter Pennsylvania with the purpose of making the State his residence, and severely punishing his white aider or abettor. He voted for a joint resolution declaring President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation unconstitutional and void, and voted against the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. He voted against the law authorizing soldiers in service to vote, and in favor of paying the interest upon the State debt in coin. In connection with the latter proposition he made a labored argument to prove the legal tender act unconstitutional." Have we characterized him too severely?

THE New York *World* does not spare the lash, in dealing with its Democratic friends in this State. It declares that they are men who, "like the swine in the Scripture," are running down hill as fast "as they can after the good Democrats of Ohio, to roll into the Republican puddle at the bottom thereof." It goes on further to say that its first impulse was "to think that our times are cursed above all earlier days, and that there never have been in the world such utter madmen as those with whom we have to deal." This plain talk savors of party treason, but is characteristic of the source from which it comes, as is also the untruthful insinuation that the Republican party is responsible for inflation or contraction. The truth is that the issue of paper money by the Government was forced upon the Republican party as a war measure by the acts of the *World* and its Democratic friends. It is always well to remember the origin of things. Yet the Democracy do accept Republican financial doctrine, just as they accepted the issues of war, and were beaten after all. So it will be again.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

THE GAZETTE has maintained one view in regard to currency and trade from the first days of the panic of 1873 till now, and it is amusing to notice the vigor, in support of our ideas, of journals that formerly denounced them. We claimed, even before the panic, that the only method of reaching specie payments was to urge forward the prosperity of the country, and that to this end the volume of legal-tender currency should be increased from $356,000,000 to $400,000,000. Had it been done, we do not think the Jay Cooke failure would have occasioned a serious panic. But when the panic had done its work, and prostrated industry, we urged that the Ohio river improvement, and the trans-Continental railroads be aided, as means of restoring activity, and consequent prosperity, to business. This was opposed by the hard-money journals, and the theory set up that we had too many railroads. We were then called to face the specie-resumption question, and, amid a general howl for such resumption, we laid down the view that we would only reach it through the development of prosperity, and that this could alone be achieved by arousing the slumbering energies of the people, and by imparting confidence, until, through the increase of actual wealth, we could control the balance of trade, and by the natural increase of gold, gradually and without jar, resume specie payments. We notice that many papers, heretofore against us, have come round to our views, and claim to have made great discoveries in financial science, in doing it.

The specie resumption act was really designed to meet, generally, these ideas. Its first influence is to expand the currency,—not contract it, as the Democracy ignorantly affirm; but it threatens resumption in 1879, which is its great evil. The people have no faith that resumption can be reached at that time, and, really, are not anxious to hasten that event. What is wanted is a home currency of uniform value, and over the security of which no doubts exist. If an arrangement can be had by means of which this can be increased in volume, should the demands of business require it, we would have all the financial legislation this country would need for the next fifty years. Cut off the resumption feature of the law of last Winter, and we have this. It provides, practically, free banking. It increases the volume of currency to twenty per cent. the amount of the new banks, until the greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000. Perhaps a better arrangement than this, could it be made, would be to increase greenback circulation *pro rata* with that of National banks,—and to decrease it in the same ratio. This would serve to maintain the equilibrium of the two forms of currency. Or leaving the greenback circulation at its present standard, let banking be free, under existing rules as to depositing bonds for greenbacks. The essential point to be aimed at, is to secure elasticity in the volume of currency, by as simple a process as possible, and leave all else to the demands of trade.

This would devolve the entire question of resumption on the country, without reference to special time. The advantage of this rests, among other things, on a consideration of great force, which we have not yet seen presented. *Europe is naturally and necessarily opposed to our resuming specie payments.* Specie resumption journals argue otherwise,—claiming that our delay in this particular is a source of injury to our credit abroad. This is false. So far as they are concerned, *its base resumed specie payments.* The interest on our debts abroad is paid in gold; and if we call in bonds, as we have recently done, the transfer is made on a gold basis. Europe neither is interested nor cares, so far as we are concerned what kind of domestic currency we employ,—and greenbacks and National bank notes are purely domestic currency. But Europe is interested in another direction. Her stock of gold is not greater than the regular home demand requires. Should we resume, in a legitimate manner, we must either curtail her gold supply, or draw on her gold resources to the extent of $300,000,000. This would seriously disturb her markets, and cause one of two results: Either a dearth of gold in Europe, or a draft on our supply by enforced means. Either evil is to be avoided, if possible. But the assumption that our credit abroad is affected by our delay in resuming specie payments, is simply absurd.

It is, entirely, a question of home management and interest. Europe has really nothing to do with it. As a home question, the problem simply is, "How shall we resume?" Shall it be by enforced measures, and in short time? We answer, No. There is no valid argument that can be brought in favor of enforced resumption. Our currency is equable in purchasing power. There are no wide fluctuations in prices; and what there are may be attributed more directly to the agitation for specie payments. On the other hand, the country has prospered under our currency system, and reached a development such as no previous decade has equaled. It is purely a home consideration, therefore, how we shall resume,—and when. With this in mind, we submit that our interests are to be considered. These require that the prosperity of the country shall be first developed, and then, as we gain in wealth, the change from paper to specie will be easy and natural.

The Republican party has, in the main, followed this policy. Last Winter, it and the Democracy both fell into the resumption trap, and set a time. We have yet to see a resumption journal, which really comprehends the financial issue, that assumes that we can resume in 1879. We have less gold in the country than we had a year ago. We sent abroad, for the year ending June 30, 1875, $71,257,925 gold, net, as against $58,175,499 the preceding year. The premium is higher, and has been, on the average, during the entire year past. We are not marching, according to this statement, toward gold payments. As the Republican party gave the legal tender, and National banking system to the country, it naturally should be entrusted with the continuance and development of that system. The Democracy, who did their best, a year ago, to establish the force-resumption law, have caught the popular drift, and at once fall in with sentiments that originated in the Republican party, and claim just credit therefor. The policy that has developed the country during the past fifteen years, was of Republican origin. It has the sympathy only of that party. And the policy should and will be entrusted to it to give effect. At all events, the Democracy have now full opportunity to put it to the test. They have only to repeal the force-resumption act, and then call on the Senate to join in the repeal. If it refuses, the entire responsibility will rest on us. Its repeal, and the end of all agitation relative to specie resumption will go far toward actually bringing about the resumption so much desired.

Gen. Sherman on the War.

These are some of the things Gen. Sherman said to the Indiana soldiers at their reunion in Rockville: "I fully agree with Senator Morton," he said, "that we fought for the holiest of causes. We were right, and our enemies were wrong, and so it must be written in all time to come. We must teach it to our children, and these are the right kind of gatherings to teach it to them. I feel no anxiety for the future. We are a nation. Indiana has her rights and so has Georgia; but both are only parts of a great whole. They have been likened to the harmony of the spheres; each keeps its own place. So must each State. Our last war settled this. If the people of the South wish to nourish their supposed grievances, let them do so; but before these little boys grow up it will be difficult to find a man willing to own that either he or his ancestor was a rebel."

NASBY'S MONEY TROUBLE.

The Progress of Inflation at the Corners—The Trouble that Mr. Perkins Started—The Present Status of the Great Idea in the Place Where it is Being Tested.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,
September 11, 1875.

I hev had trouble enough with the unenlightened people uv these Corners, for the past week, to nearly drive me mad. Indeed I shood hev bin in a loonatic asylum ere this hed I not bin sustained and soothed by an unlimited faith in the correctnis uv the doctrines uv the Ohio Dimmocrisy, oz regards money. And feelin that I wuz assistin, in my humble way, in puttin them doctrines into practis, I determined not to go mad, but to persevere unto the end.

But the perverse people are doin their level best to drive me crazy, and I am not shoor they wont succeed. I bought a pare uv horses uv one uv them for $3,000, and paid him in our own money. He thot he'd rather not tech it.

"When will this be redeemed?" he innocently asked.

"Any time you want it," I replied.

"In what?" he retorted.

"In other notes onto the same bank," sez I.

"And how will you redeem them notes?" sez he.

"In jist the same way," sez I.

"Then all there is uv it," sez he, "yoo go on takin' up one note by givin another, and all uv 'em without interest nor nothin'!"

"That's it eggsackly," sed I. "You see, can't yoo, or are yoo an ijeat? that money means faith. Now of the proud fluanhsel instooshin in which I am the head, ishoos its note, you must hev faith, and everybody else hez that faith, so that they take it for money, you never want the money on it. So long ez money is taken, yoo don't want it redeemed, for it is good enuff, yoo see! Our money is made good by faith—an oz long as it is sustained by faith it will go. When the notes yoo hev now wears out, come to us and we will redeem em with new ones. But everybody must hev faith. Can't yoo see it? EVERYBODY MUST HEV FAITH! Faith in the ishoos uv this bank uv ourn is necsary to its success and stability. Faith in our money is, ez it is in religion, the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence uv things not seen, only more so. Wait till I get $8,000 from the printin offis, and take them for your horses, and go your way. Hev faith."

Perkins, that wuz the farmer's name, took the money and went his way, pondering, ez he went. He walked down to Bascom's with deep lines uv thot onto his face, wich resolved itself into a expresshun uv stern determinashen ez he entered the door.

"Kin yoo sell me a barl uv whisky today—a entire barl?" sed he.

"Certainly," sed G. W., smilingly, "certainly, Mr. Perkins. It's only worth $40 a gallon, $1,680.00 per barl this mornin."

"I'll take a barl," sez Perkins.

"All rite," wuz G. W.'s response, "I'd ez soon sell a barl to wunst ez by the single drink."

So G. W. and his wife, and his oldest son Jefferson Davis, rolled a barl up into Perkinses wagon, and Perkins remarkt that he wanted to pay for that likker on the spot. Bascom smiled pleasantly. There wuz nothin so pleasant, Perkins continyood, ez payin for things wen yoo got em, ez it saved bookkeepin and vazashus troubles uv all kinds.

"Give me pen, ink and paper, G. W.," sed the outrageous Perkins.

Nonplushed, Bascom did so mechanically, and Perkins ran his tongue out, ez people do in the Corners when they attempt writin, and after thirty minutes uv intense labor, with swet a rollin from his brow fearful, he handed Bascom the follerwin dokeyment:

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, Sept. 1, 1875.

I promise to pay G. W. Bascom sixteen hundred and eighty dollars.

JEHIAL PERKINS.

"Wats this?" askt the astonished Bascom, with an expreshun uv intense disgust usurpin the place uv a smile.

"Pay for that likker," replied Perkins, calm ez a Joon mornin.

"But this ain't pay—its yoor promise to pay, and you ain't got time nor place fixt for payment—you ain't got no interest exprest, nor nothin. Wen do you perpose to pay it?"

"Never, G. W., never. Under the noo dispenshashen, promises to pay is money. All you want is faith. So long ez yoo bleeve that that paper is money, wat do you want uv money? With faith in me'n that paper is money. I hev bin figgerin this matter out in my intellick ever since I hev bin takin your bank money. It's all the same. Ef I hev faith in yoor money you must hev faith in mine. When this note wuz due, you come to me and I sed I'd yoo a new one. And don't keep it too long—I shel take pleasure in writin you notes often, so that they will alluz be new and pleasant to look at. How pleasant it is, Bascom, to pay ez yoo go! How much better I feel to pay on the nale, and how much better yoo must feel to hev yoor cash wen yoo deliver yoor goods."

And Perkins drove off with the likker, lite-hearted, leavin Bascom dumfounded in the door uv the grosery, gaspin with astonishment and blind with rage.

Perkins didn't stop with a barrel uv likker. He bought a pare uv pegged boots for $80, and pulled for 'em in the same way, and a kag uv nails, and two soots uv close, and calico dresses for his wife and dawters, and a box uv paper collars and a neck-tie, things he never dreamed uv hevin before, and he got so eggscited at his success in finanseerin that he went home drunk as a biled owl.

But the misery uv all this is, every cuss within five miles, seein Perkinses success, is doin the same thing, and an immense vollyoom uv wat I may call indivijile currency is afloat. And they is seriously thretnin to vote to hev the corprashen take the stuff. The idee is to take in money for taxes that ain't printed, and that hez'nt got no President and Cashier, and Board uv Direkters! There is sich a thing uz carryin this thing too far.

But prosperity continoes her stimulatin rain. We ishood thirty thousand dollars uv our money last week, and the benefishle effects is visible. Wm. Jones, a nice, 2 year old bochel, ticked $1 a drink plain, and $1.50 to them ez take sugar in theirn, pegged boots is $80, cotton sox $4, and town lots—well, any price one chooses to ask for em. The diggin uv cellars is goin on satisfactorily, ez is anything that we kin name for in our own money. But I tremble with apprehensions. What will happen when they come to want the lumber, and nails and glass, and other things which hev to come from Loolsville! That's the gost that hants me.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
President uv the Onlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S.—The most wonderful effeck uv inflashun wuz showed this mornin on Deekin Pogram. The old saint made his appearance at the bank in a noo soot uv close with Mirandy, his dawter, got for him. The old man tried to keep it consealed, but finelly broke down. He rcfoosed to stay in his seet unless we'd take off the coat, pull off his boots, and "them d——d stockings," oz he expressed it, and drip sum tobacker joose over his buzum. He swore that he'd rather resine his posishun than to wear boots and stockens in the summer time, and oz for paper collars, he'd wear none uv em. He would hev gone insane ef we hedn't stript him and got him back to his normal style. Wat a difference there is in men! Now, I took to stockens when I got to be President uv this bank ez naterally oz tho I allus wore em. But I hev moved in better society than the Deekin hez. He is truly a child of nachur.

P. V. N.

VALLIERE'S LITTLE FARM.

The Heirs to $15,000,000 Worth of Arkansas and Missouri Land.

The suit of the heirs of Don Joseph Valliere, who in 1703, as a captain of a Spanish regiment at the Post of Arkansas, received a grant of six million acres of land from Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the Province of Louisiana, which the heirs now claim from the United States, was called in Jefferson City, Mo., on Monday of last week, by Judge A. Krekel, and the Government, through District Attorney Botsford, filed a plea of demurrer to the petition, and joined issue on questions of law. Counsellor William H. Dupuy, of Brooklyn, the solicitor of the forty heirs, appeared for them, and is to argue the demurrer in Jefferson City, on the first Monday in November. The land covered by the original grant lies along the banks of the White river, and extends into southwest Missouri, into a rich country. It is worth $15,000,000, and the heirs sue for floating land warrants for the original number of acres.

The Love of a Big Boy for His Mother.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sere-leaf Autumn as he did in the daisied Spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.—*Horish Green.*

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE North Carolina Democrats are still clamoring to have Jeff Davis pardoned.

JUDGE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is the latest candidate for Governor of Georgia.

"THE era of better feeling" seems to mean the time when the chivalrous sons of the South begin feeling for their revolvers.

ON a recount of the votes polled at the last election for Alderman in Paterson, N. J., April last, it was found that there was a tie between William Martin and Stephen Allen at 222, instead of 219 for Allen and 222 for Martin.

IT is well estimated in Ohio that Sam. Carey will fall 15,000 behind his ticket, which will lose by about 20,000 to 30,000, leaving the martial Samuel under such a mountain of minority that all the efforts of all his party could not dig him out in a century.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Star* must be wronging, by punctuation, the modest Randall in making him nominate himself for the Presidency, as it does in the following interview: Question—Did any feeling crop out in the Convention as to the next Presidency? Answer—Hardly. Some names were canvassed, but the feeling was that it would be necessary to have the result of the fall elections before knowing the public pulse. I noticed one thing, and that was a determined feeling against the New York influence. *I think, myself, Bayard, or Hancock would be Pennsylvania's first choice.* If these men have no show of success I think the State will unite with the West in the selection of a candidate.

THE composition of the Democratic party for 1876 will be as follows: North of the Mason and Dixon line it will include all those who cried in the gloomiest days of the strife, "The war is a failure; the draft is illegal; the South is right; we must sue for peace on any terms." South of that famous line will be found, foremost in its rank, those who exclaimed, "Slavery forever! Out of the Union—out of hell. Let us carry the fords and the mountains of Northern cities—let us break up and destroy the Union." These are the ingredients that will go to make up that power which, when once in the ascendency, will not hesitate to retaliate with all the vengeful spirit it can sway upon that party, which sustained, supported and saved the Union of States and the great Republican institutions.

PERSONAL.

JEFF. DAVIS is seventy years old, and still he is not happy.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S son, Don Carlos, has entered the School of Engineers, at Troy.

GEORGE F. HART and Celia B. Soul, of Troy, have been married—a union of heart and soul.

WILLIAM KNAPP, one of the first abolitionists and oldest Freemasons of Massachusetts, died Sunday.

Two widows, Mrs. Forsythe, an American, and Mrs. McFarland, an English lady, lead society at Samoa.

TILTON will lecture in New York September 29—the night of the Beecher reception. A sort of Dapenport-Sullivan affair.

THE Fitch-Sherman necklace, presented by the Khedive of Egypt, is said to remain in the New York Custom House, awaiting the payment of duties.

IT is said that Flood & O'Brien had $10,000,000 in gold locked up when their great opponent, Ralston, found his bank hopelessly embarrassed.

THE movement to erect a statue to Mr. Plimsoll, started by the workingmen of the East End of London, is said to be assuming national proportions.

DR. LINDERMAN, of the San Francisco mint, will this week arrive in St. Louis, to investigate the advantages of the latter city as a situation for the central mint.

MRS. SARAH WILSON, of Randolph, Vt., aged ninety-three, is supposed to be the only widow of a revolutionary soldier in the State. She was thirty years younger than her husband.

THE Brooklyn Academy of Music has been engaged for a reception to Henry Ward Beecher on the 29th instant, and Mr. Tilton is announced to lecture there the next evening.

CONDUCTOR GARRISON, on the Erie, is a lucky railroader. He has been a conductor thirty years, and never killed a man with his train nor had a passenger so much as scratched.

MR. ROBERT DALE OWEN'S health has so far improved that he was able to drive out last Friday in company with Dr. Evarts. He is said to look quite well, and appears to be nearly recovered.

THE Savannah *News* says that there is no truth in the statement that General Joseph E. Johnston has accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. The General is at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

GEN. SHERMAN denies the report that he is going to get out a revised edition of his "Memoirs." He says a few errors in names will be corrected in the next edition, but aside from that no alterations will be made. He thinks the adverse criticisms have only increased the sale of the book, and seems little troubled about them.

WHAT'S in a name? A great deal sometimes. In Illinois is a schoolmaster whose name is Xerxes Xantippe Crum—a dreadful anti-climax, but that's his name. Just think of that master taking his seat, and merely remarking, "My name's Xerxes Xantippe; and I expect order in this school!" Wouldn't those boys go in for Heaven's first law beautifully?

THE Empress Eugenie has begun a suit in France for the recovery of a number of works of art and of a quantity of jewelry, the property of herself and of her son, the Prince Imperial, which were left behind at the Chateaux of Fontainbleau and Pierrefonds, in her sudden departure from France, in September, 1870, and which, it seems, have since been impounded by the French authorities.

QUEEN VICTORIA has authorized the following reply to a request that she become Patron of the Church of England Temperance Society: "Her Majesty has already expressed her opinion in favor of such people which the Society desires to promote, and consents to become Patron of it, organized as it appears to be on a basis which includes all who advocate temperance without insisting necessarily on total abstinence. The Queen trusts that education and the enlightenment of the people, together with the improvement of their moral and physical condition, will gradually go much to induce temperance, and to diminish the evils complained of."

THE London *World* says that all are talking in the West of England about the extraordinary funeral of Mr. Singer, the American, at Torquay the other day. The hearse, by the wish of the deceased, had its side-panels taken out, and the coffin, covered with flowers and immortelles, was visible to all. The late Mr. Singer was as eccentric in life as in death. He actually tried driving six horses, three abreast, in the Devonshire lanes, but, as the outside wheelers and leaders used to get pushed up into the adjoining fields, he abandoned the practice, and contented himself by dressing each of his five men-servants in a different livery.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"FATHER'S Hair is Turning Gray" is the name of the latest sentimental ballad.

NEXT Friday will be the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

LAST year the French people consumed 2,850,000 pounds of horse, mule and ass meat.

"COD-LIVER" oil, obtained from dogfish, is said to be a Provincetown (Mass.) product.

THE National Association of Lumbermen began its second annual session in Chicago on Tuesday.

THE *Navy Register*, recently published, shows that out of 1,616 officers in the service, only 712 are on duty at sea.

THERE are 77,000 men on the pay rolls of the Lyons Railway Company, in France. Thirty thousand are soldiers in the reserve or the territorial army.

MARY had a little lamp,
'Twas filled with kerosene,
And Mary down the chimney blew,
And left this earthly scene.
Gone to meet her father, who drew his gun
to him by the muzzle.

IN Wyoming, at the last election, a lady whose vote was challenged, became ungovernably angry at the implied suspicion and wept. Her escort took off his coat and thrashed the challenger, and then the lady wept again—tears of gratitude.

A RESIDENT of Galesuna, O., named Samuel Turner, was last Saturday detected stealing wheat from a neighbor and selling it at a mill. His disgrace so preyed upon his mind that he took a large dose of arsenic and died on Sunday. The man was miserably poor, having a wife and five children to support, which no doubt induced the theft.

ROBERT N. RITCHIE, a former Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, made by Samuel B. Keys, a broker, who had charge of certain speculations of Mr. Ritchie some years ago. The complaint charges that Ritchie forged Mrs. Charles Davenport's name to three hundred shares of Western Union Telegraph stock.

THE editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* witnessed the scene described below, and threw it into poetry as soon as he returned to his office:

Bowing and smiling she crossed the street,
With the love of a tied-back on;
A melon-rind glided from under her feet,
And then her tied back was gone.
She rose from her seat with a martyred air,
And gathered the things she wore;
She looked like one that was willing to swear,
But then she never swore.

SOME forty years ago Thomas Emerson, President of the Windsor (Vt.) Bank, was suspected of robbing it of about $80,000, the loss of which caused the institution to fail. He was tried, found guilty, and confined in the Windsor jail for many years. On Thursday, September 2, Col. Harlow was removing an old brick oven which was formerly occupied by the Cashier, Kitridge, he discovered somewhere between $40,000 and $50,000 of the missing money in a brick vault under the oven. The people of Windsor now believe the cashier took the money instead of Emerson.

THE *Scottish-American Journal* on English pronunciation:

Your hair's your air—air, hair; your hat's your 'at,
Your arm's your harm, the kit you call the cat;
Your hand's your 'and, a park you call a pawk;
A horse, an 'oss; and fork you call a fawk;
A brute's a brunoot, and ass you call a hass,
Your heart's your 'art, and gal you calls lass;
We hear you call the word propose, propowa,
And worse than that, you call your nose your nowse;
A hen's an "i;" your head you call an 'ead;
A man's a min; an egg with you's an hegg;
In place of "u's" you put in double "u's;"
Tuesday's Toosday; the news with you's the noose.

SUMMER RESORT GOSSIP.

MISS YARD was the belle of the last hop at Newport. Wonder if she danced on three feet?

YOUNG lady guides are coming into fashion in the White Mountains, and the number of Miss-guided tourists in that section this season is said to be astonishing.

SOMEBODY has suggested that Niagara Falls be purchased by the Government as a National Park. Yes—the idea's a good one—only what would the poor hackmen do?

THOUSANDS of people who have gone down to the New Jersey resorts this season all pale and lifeless, are now coming back home all rosy with mosquito bites and active with the ague.

A DISTRACTED Staten Islander, who has lain awake all night for a week, purposes to offer a prize of $500 for the best treatise on "How to make outdoor life attractive to mosquitoes."

The Boss Conference.

The following is the creed put forth by the recent conference in Bonn, at which eight Old Catholics, twenty Greek Catholics, twenty Anglicans, and about fifty Christians of other denominations took part:

In regard to the Holy Ghost, we accept the doctrine of John of Damascus as, in the old undivided Church, it is contained in the following propositions:

1. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the father as the Beginning, the Cause and Source of the Godhead.

2. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, because in the Godhead there is only one Beginning and one Cause, out of which all that is in the Godhead proceeds.

3. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father through the Son.

4. The Holy Ghost is the image of the Son, the image of the Father, proceeding from the Father and abiding in the Son as power which comes from Him.

5. The Holy Ghost is the personal emanation of the Father, belonging to the Son, but not from the Son, because it is the breath of the mouth of the Godhead which speaks the Word (Logos).

6. The Holy Ghost forms the connection of the Father and the Son, and is connected through the Son with the Father.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Alexander Rhodes, S. H. Bartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also Cupping and Leeching, at
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

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Cut Glassware,
Rich Bronzes.
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Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
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USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1875.

There was a better demand at the banks yesterday, both for discounts and for current funds. The disposition manifested was to deal liberally with all comers, and to accommodate them, as far as possible. The banks complain that they do not actually make any money, and that they feel as keenly as any, the oppression of the times. We do not suppose that they have prospered greatly of late, and it is hardly to be expected that they should. One feature of the hardness of the times is the lack of business enterprise, and this affects the active use of money. Where it is not actively employed it naturally gravitates to the banks, and remains there unused. In real estate and local stocks there is nothing new to report.

The New York *World* says, *apropos* of business affairs: The condition and prospects of the fall trade continue to improve as the season advances. There is, indeed, no indication of a sweeping revival of trade with incidental flush times in the near future, but, what is perhaps better than the promise of flush times, there is the certainty that the country is steadily recovering from the collapse of 1873 and that business is getting down on its feet again. Buyers from the South and West are already here in good numbers, and though few of them make large or extravagant purchases, most, if not all of them, are safe and valuable customers. They seem to have studied carefully the needs and resources of the communities which they represent, and buy neither more nor less than they see a good prospect of selling again for cash or on perfectly safe short credit. Single orders are comparatively small in nearly every branch of trade, but, they are sufficiently numerous and the aggregate of them is sufficiently large to make a good if not a brisk season. The most notable and by no means the least encouraging feature of the business situation is the increase in the number of buyers from the South with cash or good credit. With every advance in good government in that section there goes an advance in solvency and purchasing power, which year by year causes and will continue to cause an increase in the business of New York. Already Southern trade, which has latterly been shunned by many of our most prudent wholesale dealers on account of the uncertainty of payments and the difficulty of making collections in that quarter, begins to be looked afterand sought for. It is estimated that safe and solvent buyers from the South now in the city are four or five times as numerous as they have been at this season for several years.

Tuesday's Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with the statement of the previous week, shows a general falling off. There was a decrease in the specie items of $86,667; in amount of $288,423 in national bank notes of $306,906, and in deposits of $230,496. The item of loans increased $460,900, and in the item of circulation $73,002. These figures indicate no material change in the situation of the money market. The Clearing House report shows a diminished business at bank, the clearings being lessened by $3,330,811 and the balances by $1,103,259.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the week preceding Monday, September 13, 1875:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Sept. 6	$7,339,128 50	$ 704,465 33
Sept. 7	6,036,286 28	737,178 21
Sept. 8	7,023,427 01	870,673 24
Sept. 9	5,348,837 23	676,280 20
Sept. 10	5,825,823 61	834,075 67
Sept. 11	6,248,149 85	780,128 21
	$37,821,762 13	$4,553,236 06

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¼	5-20's 1868—coupons	121
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	124⅝	10-40's	116⅝
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865	118¾	New 5's, reg	113¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
5-20's 1867	120⅜		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	108⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	37¾
Erie	37¾	Union Pacific	73½
L. S.	87¾	Toledo & Wabash	40
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	132
St. Paul	35	Adams Express	102
St. Paul pref.	58	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	85¾	U. S. Express	45
No. Central	82¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	82
North Western Com.	38½	Quicksilver	19½
Do. Pref.	85¼	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	107½	Canada S. & C.	84¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	89	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	36½	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union	79¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	56½	Cen Trans (B)	47¾
Reading (B)	54¾	Empire Do (B)	54
Gt Cen. of N. J. (B)	12¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	91½
Oil Creek (B)	57½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75¾
Lehigh Valley	79¾		

NEW YORK, September 14, 1875.

The money market was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $344,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $78,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Bankers' bills 480@484. Gold opened at 116¼, fell off to 116¼, rose to 117, and closed at 116¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 3-64, 1-16 and 1-64 per cent. per diem. At the close it was bid for the use of cash gold till to-morrow. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities are dull.

The rumor mongers were busy again today on the street and sensibly affected gold and stocks. Among the many rumors floating about this afternoon, the only one which assumed shape pointed to a firm of sugar refiners in lower Wall street. Inquiry at the office failed to gain any confirmation for a denial of the story. From a statement of the condition of this firm early in the year it had assets many times in excess of its liabilities. The other rumors were too vague to be traced. Mr. G. W. McLean, the President of the Stock Exchange, proposes to call a meeting of the Governing Committee as soon as a quorum can be obtained, to discover, if possible, the originators of the malicious rumors which have recently flooded Wall street.

Stocks opened firm and advanced ¼ to ½ per cent. Subsequently the market became weak, and prices declined ½ to 1½ per cent., Lake Shore leading the decline. The market closed weak and unsettled, except for Erie, which was firm. The heavy decrease in the produce exports this week is the result of the squeeze in cash gold and the demoralization of foreign exchanges. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 209,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwest common, 15,000 St. Paul common, 2,400 do. preferred, 20,000 Erie, 77,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, and 2,700 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 119½; do of '65, new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 51½; do new, 50¾; Virginia new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 36½; Adams Express, 101; Fargo, 79; American Express, 65; U. S. Express, 43; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 131½; Michigan Central 58¾; Lake Shore, 83¾; Union Pacific, 73¾; Illinois Central, 96½; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwest, 38¾; do preferred, 85; New Jersey Central, 109; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 62½; Toledo & Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 17¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 34½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 21½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20¾; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 103.

LONDON, September 14—3 P. M.—The chief feature in the American stock market was the extensive dullness which prevailed in Erie and its further decline of ¼. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ¼ and Reading Railroad ¼. There is but little inquiry for money, and borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining all they want on prime collaterals. The current rate for the best paper in open discount market is 1¾ per cent. Consols are firmer and advanced ⅛.

LONDON, September 14—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 9-16; account 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 34.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 66f 70c.

FRANKFORT, September 14. — United States new 5s, 100¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue rather quiet, and, in a general way, present but little that is really new or important. The inquiry for goods of almost every description continues light, restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no recent important changes.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency; prime to choice solid packed selling at 25a27, and do. roll quotable at 28a30 cents.

CHEESE—The market is more active and firmer, and we advance our quotations to 11a11½ cents for prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market is scarcely as firm as it was a few days ago, in consequence of increased receipts; 20 may still be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FRUITS—The receipts of Peaches are falling off, but so is the demand, and prices remain unchanged; 50a$1.25 per box, as to quality and condition. Apples in good supply and easier; selling at $2.50a3 per bbl. Plums over for this year. Grapes, 4a5c per lb.

FLOUR—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change to note in prices. We quote: Old red winter wheat $7,25a7,50; amber, $7,75a8; old spring wheat, $7,25a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. There is no movement in new flour here of any consequence.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues rather offish; our eastern advices, especially from New York, report the market weak and unsettled, although importers are still holding at full rates, and that speculations may be realized, notwithstanding the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging. Sugars continue firm and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations ¼ of a cent on refined goods. There is but little movement in Molasses, Syrups or Rice.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Refined Golden	9¾@10
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21	Roasted Iocos	28¾
Rio Prime	24	R. Java, Ibpkgs	28
Rio Fancy	25	R. Java, loose	28¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	29		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Patna, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	45@50	Sugar Drips	60@65
New Orleans	45@50	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—The market for old Wheat is scarcely as strong as it has been, which is owing to the new Wheat coming forward in better condition, dryer and more suitable for grinding; sales of some 500 bushels new red reported at $1,35a1,40; prime old, $1,50a1,52. The Oat market is firm and still tending upward; good prime Penna. and Ohio, 45a46c; ditto western, 47a48c—sale of 1 car prime Ohio at 46c. Corn continues dull, with more offering than there is a demand for, but prices remain about as last quoted; shelled 73a75c; ear 75a78c, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 90c. Sales of No. 2 Spring Barley at $1,15 and $1 offered for samples a little off color but good, plump grain; Penna. and Ohio Fall quoted at $1,20a1,25.

HAY—There is a continued fair demand for baled and, with very light receipts, prices are fully maintained; $20a22, on track. Sales of loose, from country wagons, at $15@20.

PROVISIONS—Our latest advices from the sources of supply are devoid of any new features to which reference has not already been made. Trade is fair, prices unchanged.

Hams—Extra S. C.	14¾	Lard—Prime Leaf in tcs	9
" S. C.	14¾	Do., half barrels	10
Shoulders, S. C.	10	Do., half barrels	10¾
Breast Bacon, S. C.	—	Lard—Del. for summer use in tcs	10¾
Sugar Cured, do.	15	Do., in ½ bbls	11
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured	—	Do., in ½s	11¾
Chipped, 3 lbs.	—	Do., in ¼ pails	12
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do., 3 lb do	12
Rib Sides	12½	Do., 2 lb do	14¾
Short Rib do	12½	Do., 1 lb do	15
Clear Sides	14	Do., 2 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, new	21	Do., 1 lb do	18
Miner's Land Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	$1.10		

POULTRY—Live chickens, 40a45c per pair.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quotable at $2,85a2,90 to the trade, and $3,00a3,10 in a retail way. Nothing doing in Clover.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1875.

The Crude market was firmer again to day, and prices have still further advanced. United certificates quoted this P. M. at $1,30; immediate shipment, $1,42½a1,43, an advance of about five cents per bbl., as compared with yesterday. Refined, on the other hand, continues quiet, and prices are barely maintained. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 11¾, Baltimore 11¾, a decline of a fourth in the latter; quotable at 9½c on cars here.

No change in Barrels; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, $1,40a1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	2,462
J. Bushnell	Brilliant O W	1,198
J. Bushnell	Keystone O W	1038
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	640
J. J. Campbell	Aladdin O W	463
G. M. Robinson	Vesta O W	539
J. J. Fisher	Vesta O W	379
J. J. Fisher	National O W	223
B. S. Duncan	Liona O W	164
J. J. Fisher	Citizen O W	80
Total		6,792

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref'g Co.	Geo. Pohl	50
Vesta O W	Geo. Pohl	844
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	100
Wormsey, M. & Co.	Geo. Pohl	100
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	450
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	312
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F. & Co.	200
J. T. Stockdale	Jno. S. Davis	100
Citizens Ref'g Co.	Jno. S. Davis	200
Total		2,416

New York Breadstuffs' Trade—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Since this day week there has been but a moderate infilling and export demand for wheat, while the offerings of current arrivals have generally been a little in excess of their wants, with a gradually dropping market until the close, when Spring was more irregular after, and steady with buyers at the decline; $1,23 for Prime Steamed No. 2 Chicago; $1,28 for North-West; $1,30 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,35a1,38 for No. 1; while sellers were asking 1 cent more in most cases, and in some 2 cents on the higher grades, on which the strength was most felt. There have been no future dealings reported, and neither offerings nor demand. Old winter wheats have been scarce and nominally steady, while new grades are soft Ohio and Indiana wheats have been almost wholly unsalable, at any rate $1,10a1,15 being the best bids at the close, while they were offering more freely. But prime do. would be salable for milling at fair rates. There has very little transpired since our last to change the position of the wheat market, unless the damage done in Minnesota by the reported heavy rains which prevailed during the week shall prove to be greater than now reported. At least, by so much as the crop of the Northwest has been thus damaged, in the same measure will its position be strengthened, as a full crop in yield and condition had formed the previous basis of values. The International Corn Market, which held its annual meeting at Vienna on the 23d ult., furnishes some new and important information upon the condition and yield of the European harvests, by which former reports are generally verified in relation to the new crop, while it shows that there is a very considerable portion of the old crop left over in Europe, of which little account has been taken. On the other hand, however, the English harvests show a poor result, and the best authorities in Great Britain admit a still greater deficit than has hitherto been supposed, which must be supplied, by importations, and the demand from that source is therefore expected to be 20,000,000 quarters in excess of an average year, or a supply for one month's consumption more than had before been calculated upon. That higher values will consequently rule in Great Britain is also admitted. The exports for the week are 891,934 bushels, against 1,022,289 bushels.

Since a week ago there has been some excitement in Minnesota flours, on account of a steadily decreasing supply of old crop stock, while continued rains in that region have caused some apprehensions for the safe saving of the new crop in good condition; dealers have made a point of these two facts, as they did during last week upon which to advance rates; their efforts have been attended with some success, but not to that as during last week, nor has there been so large a business done, with the exception of one or two days early in the week, when bakers bought freely; otherwise there has been a quiet market throughout, without radical changes to note; Supers and No. 2 being scarce and in fair request, advanced early in the week, since when they have been steady; while Shipping Extras have been dull and neglected until toward the close, when sellers met the buyers at 10@20c below what has been asked by them all the week without selling, and they closed dull and weak at $5,65@5,85 for good lines bid and asked, with little demand. Old Winter Wheat Flours have been firm at old values, while new have been more steady, having been taken in place of Minnesotas to a greater extent on account of the higher prices of the latter. Patents have been dull an firm, while City Mills Flours have been dull and neglected. The exports for the week are 41,623 barrels, against 54,476 barrels the corresponding time last year.—*Tribune.*

The Grain Outlook at Chicago.

The leading produce markets were very nervous and unsettled on Saturday. First of all there was no frost the night before, so far as heard from, and that disappointed many operators, though to some the surmise was an agreeable one. Secondly, the reported failure of a New York grain bank made it difficult to negotiate foreign exchange, and thus neutralized the effect due to a higher gold premium. Thirdly, the receipts of grain were small, in consequence of recent storms, which fact formed an offset to a light demand for shipment. A good many operators seem afraid to trade in making new deals, and most of the business transacted was in the settlement of old ones. Prices tended upward, however, on most articles, chiefly on a little pressure to buy for September to fill shorts. The slow movement following a rather lengthened period of slowness in the movement of produce, suggested to many the question, what kind of an autumn trade we are likely to have. It now lacks only seven weeks to the close of the "regular" season of lake navigation, and it would seem as if a very large business will have to be crowded into that brief period. It is true that European buyers are not particularly anxious to take hold of our breadstuffs now, but the Eastern States must have their winter's supply, and the present low rates of lake freights form a powerful inducement to lay in a large part of those supplies now, as it is barely within the limits of possibility that they will be kept much longer at the present depressed point. Buyers seem to hope, however, that the increase in deliveries from the country will beat down prices here more than enough to compensate any probable rise in freight rates. There is comparatively little grain moving forward, except corn, and that appears to be forwarded by local operators, on their own account, not on Eastern orders. —*Tribune.*

Highwine.

[From F. O. Boyd & Co.'s Circular, New York, Sept. 11.] Our Highwine market during the week closed to-day has been dull and inactive. Opening on the 6th with sales of 100 bbls at $1.23, gradually receding owing to the heavy arrivals and the dullness of trade, which has not improved as we hoped, the market closes with offerings at $1,20 and no sales. The receipts have been about equal to the requirements of the trade at the reduced price. The stock in the country has not materially changed.

Alcohol, tax paid, has been much in excess of the demand, and has suffered a decline of 5a6c per gallon. Offered at $2,25, with no sales. We gave for an improvement the coming week. Alcohol for export remains entirely nominal at our present quotations.

Receipts of highwines and alcohol, 2,200 bbls; sales of highwines and alcohol, 2,000 bbls; stock on hand, about 3,500 bbls.

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy was in moderate demand and steady at $2,40a2,50 for prime, and $2,15a2,35 for common to good. Fair to good flax sold at $1,40a1,45, and strictly prime was quoted at $1,50. A good deal of poor flax is arriving from the South, sales of which have been made at $1,00a1,20. Prime is now Hungarian and millet were quoted at 50c bid, with sellers asking higher figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 14, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN — Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 Chicago spring $1,20; No 2 $1,16 bid cash; $1,15¾ bid seller September; $1,13¾ seller October; No 3 $1,04¼ a1,05; rejected 94a95c. Corn firm; No 2 61¾c spot; 60¾c bid seller September; 59¾c seller October; rejected 59¼c. Oats very firm; holders asking higher rates; 37a37¼c spot; 36¾a37c seller September. Barley quiet and steady. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS — Pork steady and firm; $21,60 spot; $21,55a21,60 seller September; $21,35 seller October. Lard steady and firm; $12,85a12,90 seller October. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1,16.

On call board wheat was a shade higher; $1,16 September; $1,13 1-2 October. Corn lower; 60¾ September; 59¾c October. Oats 37¼c all the year. Oats steady; 36¾c September, 34¾a34 1-2c October. Pork and lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; sales 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,65a5,55; common to good $5,70a5,95; good to choice $6a6,25; white wheat extra $6,45a7,50; extra Ohio $5,65a7,20; St. Louis $5,10a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,60a5,80. Corn meal quiet at $3,60a4,35. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,24a1,31½; No. 2 Northwest, $1,31½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,31½a1,33½; winter red western $1,35a1,44. Rye more active at 80c. Barley lower at $1,25. Malt quiet. Corn active; receipts 61,000 bushels; western mixed spot 74a74½c; do sail 74a78c. Oats opened firm and closed quiet; receipts 67,000 bushels; western mixed old 57a58c. Hay firm at 75c. Coffee quiet at 17½a20c. Molasses firm. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾a8c; prime 8¼c. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; crude dull; refined 12c. Rosin steady at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine steady at 31½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork heavy at $21a21,25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles dull; longclear city 12½c. Lard steady; prime steam 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 11½c. Whisky lower; more active at $1,18.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 71½c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork $22,25a22,50. Bulk meats active; shoulders 8¾a9c; clear rib 12¾a12½c; clear sides 13¼c; packed. Bacon active; shoulders 10½c; sides clear rib 13¾c. Hams 13¾c. Lard active at 14a14¾c. Butter scarce and strong; western extra 27a28c; Rosendale dairy 30c; prime roll nominal; crude 5¾a6c; refined 11¾a11¾c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,21a1,21½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Cotton dull at 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged; for old and new 75a76c; $1,30. Corn quiet at 70a71c. Oats quiet and steady at 39a40c. Rye dull at $1,10a1,30. Rye quiet at 78a80c. Pork quiet and steady; country $21,15; city $21,50. Lard dull; steam 12 1-2; kettle 13 5-8c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady at 9½, 10½ and 13 1-2c. Whisky: demand good at full prices at $1,18.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Cotton quiet; 14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; $1,19a1,30. Corn firm; 75a83c. Oats dull; 40a50c. Rye quiet; 85c. Pork: none here. Bulk meats 8½, 12¾a12¾c. Bacon 9½, 10¾, 13¾a13¾c. Sugar-cured hams 14a14½c. Lard dull; 14a14¼c. Whisky quiet and firm; 1,16.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 14.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white Michigan $1,33; No. 2 do $1,29; amber $1,34; seller September $1,34½; seller October $1,35; seller November $1,36; No. 3 Red $1,16. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 65c; seller October 66c; low mixed 63½c; no grade 61¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 42c; white 48c; Michigan 41 1-2c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Cotton firm at 13¾c. Flour scarce; superfine $4a5,00. Wheat firm at $1,07. Corn firmer at 65c. Oats steady at 38a39c. Barley quiet at $1,25a1,30. Rye scarce at $1,03a1,05½. Pork dull at $21,75a21,75. Lard dull at 13c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¾c; sides 11¾a12¾c. Whisky dull at $1,17.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No 1 Milwaukee ($1,22½); No 2 $1,16½; Corn dull and higher; No 2 58½c. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 seller September 36½c. Barley steady and in fair demand; No 2 spring seller September $1,12; No 3 78c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 79c.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 14.—Refined petroleum 9¾a9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7 3-8d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,700 American. Yarn and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., September 14.—Wheat dull and firm; No 1 red winter $1,38; No 2 do $1,28; old No 1 $1,40. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats 1c better; No 1 47c; No 2 45c; white 48c. Petroleum very strong; S. W. 110 test 18c; 150 State test 11c, car lots; 1 1-2a2¼c higher for small lots.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 14.—Cotton quiet; 12a12 5-8c. Flour steady; $5,00a7,00. Wheat firm; $1,00a1,30. Corn dull, 85c. Oats dull; 45a60c. Lard dull; 15c. Bulk meats quiet; 9¼a13a13½c. Bacon quiet; 10¼a14a14½c. Sugar cured hams; 14 3-4c; all packed. Whisky dull; $1,20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—Corn meal dull and lower at $3,35. Corn 85a90c. Whisky weak at $1,19a1,20. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 14.—Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1,42. Corn steady at 70c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1,28@1,30.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 14.—Flour steady at $6,75. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan $1,30¼; amber $1,28. Corn dull at 68c. Oats firm; No 2 45c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 14.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 79a91c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 45a55c. Rye dull at 90a95c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 14.—Flour; $5,50@6. Wheat: new nominal 75c; old $1,16 a1,30. Corn: car 63c asked; 62c bid; shelled; 63@64c. Oats; 35a43c.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, September 14.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,825 head; supply composed largely of good dressing stock, and for this grade there was very fair demand, but on ordinary grades the call was light; sales: choice $10,50a10,75; extra $9,50a10,25; first quality $8,75a9,25; second $7,25a8,50; third $5,50a7. Sheep and lambs: receipts 8,980 head; trade in lambs easy, prices reduced ½c; sheep in lots $2a2,75 each; extra $3a5; spring lambs $5,50a7.

CHICAGO, September 14.—Cattle: receipts 20,000 head; market active and firm; choice and extra beeves scarce; few sales above $5,75; Texas $3a4; native cows and rough steers $3,25a4; stockers $3,50a4; common to good shipping steers $4,25a5,75; extra steers wanted at $5,40a5,75; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; market firm; sales of sealawags $6,50a7,25; common to prime light $7,50a7,75; common to fancy $7,80a8,25; shipments 3,320 head. Sheep: receipts 400 head; market steady; poor to choice $3,50a4,75.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—Hogs firm; shippers $7,20a7,45; butchers' $7,80a8,00. Cattle steady; good to choice natives $5a 6,30; medium to fair $4,25a5,00; common to light $2a3,90.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Hogs quiet and steady; stockers $6,50a7,00; common light $7a7,60; good light to good butchers $7,80a8,20.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton weak and irregular at 14¾a14 7-16c; futures closed strong; September 15 13-32c; October 13 1-32c; November 12 29-32a12 15-16c; December 12 15-16a12 31-32c; January 13 1-32a13 1-16c; February 13 1-32a13¼c; March 13 31-32a13 7-16c; April 13¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 cars 1 poles, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co; 100 bbls flour, 25 bxs cheese, Jno. A. Penney; 19 pcs 2 stone, J. Metcalf; 1 car lumber, McKennon & Co; 1 do R. Taylor; 2 bxs picks, Harris & E; 1 do, J. Anderson & Bro; 1 do, Grove & B; 10 do ink, Jos. Horner; 2 do h ware, J. P. Smith; 1 bale rubber, Hartley, McK & Co; 2 bxs glass, 4 bbls b glass, Knox, K. & Co; 1 show case, 3 bdls doors, F. Pollard; 20 bbls onions, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 25 hf bbls fish, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 coffins, 1 box robes, W. B. Fairman; 1 case candy, D. Yoder; 1 box brushes, T. C. Jenkins; 3 do, Dilworth & Bro; 1 can varnish, M. Seibert & Co; 42 bbls g apples, J. A. Finney; 11 bxs table stuff, N. Whiting & Co; 1 do, Wm. Venture, Henry & N; 1 car s pipe, Jarvis & H; 1 w stand, Myers & K; 4 tin safes, F. G. Wiseloi furniture, A. Ortlieb; 1 car clay, Glass & C & Co; 1 bbl c wheat, Wm. Shore & Co; 7 tubs butter, Hoag & Co; 1 box h ware, Lyles, B. & McC; 5 bdls schackles, Moorhead & Co; 4 cks c ware, M. W. Sackett; 1 do, 1 bbl do, M. McLaughlin; 1 box meat, R. Hays & Son; 18 bbls whisky, W. Bidwell; 5 em bbls, 3 do tres, Rea Hill & K; 4 sks rags, McCullough & S; 11 kegs nails, 2 bxs axles, S. Carter; 7 pcs chimney flues, J. Brown; 12 skr 2 stone, W. J. Meek; 113 cil bbls, G. A. Wormcastle; 680 do, B. Wood; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do onions, 1 keg beans, 1 do butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 2 kegs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 do butter, Weisbrod & W; 2 do, 2 bbls eggs, P. Duff & Son; 1 case cigars, Watt, L. & Co; 3 do, S. Ewart & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car staves, J. A. McKee & Son; 2 sks potatoes, M. Keenan; 20 do wheat, Whitmeyer & Co; 2 e kettles, Fleming, A. & Co; 1 car thick and thin plank, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do hay, James Graham; 400 sks flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 car staves and heading, A. Depp; 1 safe door and key, T. Barnes; 158 bdls paper, Hubbard & S; 1 bale rags, 2 rl boards, 1 box marble, H. B Berger; 19 cases brandy, B. L. Fahnestock; 20 sks oats, E. & C. Maginn; 122 do, 17 bags t seed, McHenry & H; 4 bbls whisky, M. Klein & Co; 1 box wool, S. Bro & Co; 1 bbl whisky, J. Bush; 1 do coloring, S. McCrickert; 1 car staves and heading, C. Strott; 2 do staves, C. Albrecht; 15 bxs paper, Hostetter & S; 3 iron safes, Hails, Read & Co; 40 bdls rakes, J. Hansman & Son; 50 dozen brooms, McElroy & Co; 100 bbls flour, J. A. Finney; 100 do, R. D. Clark; 1 car s bran, J. Henkel; 60 sks w heat, Pittsburgh Gas Co; 1 do, Wm. Willock; 2 bxs d good, McCandless, J. & Co; 5 bdls w paper, J. D. Strainer, Jr; 11 bales hemp, J. Flocker; 1 car b shoulders, Hays & Son; 40 bbls whisky, W. Duff & Son; 3 bs soap strippers, O. Hasley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car hay, Laing & McK; 30 bags t seed, Elwood & McC; 40 bxs soap, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 100 bags t seed, Scobia R. & S; 64 bags oats, F. Schields; 9 cases tobacco, E. Poertizel & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Wormser & J; 4 cars shanilers, R. Owens; 1 do straw, Irwin & H; 1 do hoop, W. Ricer; 1 do wheat, Jas. Fairbairn & Co; 1 car flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 2 do p head, Sands C. & Co; 80 pkgs lard, 5 bbls oil, J. Keeling; 66 pkgs lard, 5 bbls oil, Voigt M. & Co; 10 do, 20 sks flour, Kuhn Bro; 1 tub butter, J. A Finney; 10 bxs starch, Johnson C. & Co; 100 bxs soap, Braden & P; 5 do rags, McDonough S. & Co; 11 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car shingles, B. Schmidt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.—18 cars coal, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company; 15 do do coal, Young, Davidson & Co; 1 do, Sable C. Co; 7 do stone, Lucy Furnace, 12 do, Isabella Furnace; 1 do cinders, E. Thompson Steel Works; 4 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do do, Standard Fire Brick Co; 1 do do, Chautauqua Ice Company; 1 do bark, J. Woefni, 1 do lime, W. J. Banghman; 1 do wheels, G. W. Glass; 1 do brick, Jones & L; 2 do wheels, Jno. S. Gill, Jr; 1 do bbl oil, H. C. Vantine & Co; 1 do junk, A. Seckler; 1 crate machinery, A. C. Bakewell, 1 box h ware, Seldon & K; 9 bbls h ware, W. P. Price & Co; 20 bxs mdse, S. Jefferson; 7 pkgs do, Wheeler, Jno. Fall; 10 bbls apples, Aiken, W. & P; 1 box meat, Reese Owens & Co; 11 bxs mdse, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 casting, McIntosh, H. & Co; 3 bxs steel, A. H. Andrews; 1 set springs, A. H

HOME NEWS.

The Allegheny Female Beggar.

Two informations for larceny were made before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning, against Mary Ann Denniston, the female beggar, arrested on Monday afternoon, one by Mr. Gibson and the other by Mrs. Lincoln. Hearings were had in both cases at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, after which Mary was committed to jail in default of $500 bail in each case, to await trial.

Alleghenians Alarmed Again.

Three more of those wild Texan steers created considerable excitement in Allegheny yesterday afternoon. They were followed by a large crowd of men and boys, and several narrow escapes were made from being injured by the ferocious brutes These animals passed the two school houses in the Third ward two or three times, and each time just when a great number of the children were on the streets, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Races To-morrow at Friendship Park.

To-morrow, at Friendship Park, will be a day of rare enjoyment to lovers of horse flesh, devotees of the turf, and admirers of racing. Two grand trots are announced to take place in the afternoon, and the fame and character of the horses entered is an assurance that the displays of speed will be exciting, and well worth traveling that distance to see. The first race is for a purse of $800. The entries are Belle Brassfield, Lady Patterson, and Andrew. The second race is for a purse of $600, and the entries are Mary Jane, Perry, and Patterson Girl.

The Fourteenth Cavalry.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry met last night in Municipal Hall and completed arrangements for their re-union on Friday. The general committee will meet at nine o'clock on the morning of that day and act as an escort to visitors from the depots to old City Hall, where an organization will be effected at eleven o'clock. When the meeting is over, the Oakland street cars will convey the re-unionists to Linden Grove, where the regular exercises take place. Previous to this, however, there will be a street parade. General W. W. Averill and other distinguished guests are expected to be present. In place of a banquet a regular camp dinner will be served.

A Democratic Organ Suspended.

The New Castle *Gazette*, of last week, the Democratic organ of Lawrence county, contains its own obituary, in which it notifies the Democracy of Lawrence county, and all others interested, that the editor has got tired of working without pay, and announces that the publication of the paper will be suspended until all the money due him is received. He says he has been swindled out of enough money since taking charge of the *Gazette* to pay all his debts, and leave him "a pocket well filled with greenbacks." Even Democratic candidates for office have refused to pay him for printing their tickets. The meaning of the whole matter is that the editor of the *Gazette* has been starved out by his party.

County Committee.

The Republican County Committee met yesterday afternoon, at their new rooms on Diamond street. Reports were received from various sections of the county showing unusual interest and giving promise of the usual Republican majorities. Chair stated that Governor Morton and probably Gov. Oglesby would speak in this city on the 23d inst., and on motion of Mr. Braun the Committee on Meetings and Speakers was directed to procure a hall for the occasion. A resolution offered by Mr. Fulton, expressing regret at the death of Mathew B. Mitchell, a member of the committee from Penn township, who had always been recognized as an active Republican and a useful and honorable citizen, was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

Adam Small.

We find in a recent number of the *Spirit of the Times* a notice of the death, at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 25th ult., of Mr. Adam Small, a veteran and well known horse trainer. Mr. Small was a native of this city and has an uncle, Mr. John Small, and an aunt, Mrs. Sarah Smith, now living here. The *Times* errs in ascribing to him a German ancestry. The Smalls, so well known in this city, were of Irish origin. Col. William Small, father of the deceased, was born in this city in 1788, and died here in 1870. Adam left his native city in 1836 and settled in Louisiana, where he had a stock plantation and where the war of the rebellion stripped him of most of his possessions, when he became the trainer of fast horses and a favorite with the owners of the best stables in the country, having remarkable fondness for the equine race, and skill in their training and management.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Heart Disease the Cause.

A young man named William Adams, who resides on Carson between Fourth and Fifth streets, South Side, while walking on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue, yesterday morning, fell to the pavement. He was carried into the Central Station and shortly afterward expired. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest which was held on the body a verdict of "death from heart disease" was rendered. Deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leave a wife and family.

THAT LIQUOR FUND.

The Present State of Affairs.

In a recent issue we announced that County Commissioner Beckert had gone to Harrisburg to serve a copy of the order of Common Pleas Court No. 2 on State Treasurer Mackey, enjoining him from the collection of the liquor fees now in the hands of Colonel Kilgore. Mr. Mack-y has accepted service, but it is understood that he will not file an answer appear by counsel, at the hearing, which has been fixed for to-morrow morning. County Treasurer Kilgore, who is one of the respondents, is of opinion that the State is not entitled to the money, and doubtless will say so in his answer. It is hardly to be supposed that the case will terminate in our County Courts, but will be carried to a higher tribunal, which possibly accounts for the indifference manifested in regard to the matter by the State Treasurer.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths in this City Last Week.

Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-five deaths in Pittsburgh during the week ending Saturday last, as follows: Abscess, 1; bone disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; brain, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 2; cancer, 1; cholera, infantum, 7; cholera, morbus, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 1; diarrhea, 3; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 6; remittent fever, 1; gastritis, 3; gangrene, senile, 1; heart, valvular disease, 2; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 2; poison, 1; pneumonitis, 1; pericarditis, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1 Total 55. White, 54; colored, 1. Males, 25; females, 30. Married, 8; single, 45; widows, 2. Under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5, 16; from 5 to 10, 4; from 15 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 2; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 3.

TO THE OCEAN.

The Extension to Long Branch.

How it is done is not our business, but when Mr. Smythe states that he will carry our people from Pittsburgh to Long Branch, and return, for ten dollars, without change of cars, it really makes us wonder. A member of our staff accompanied Mr. S. on his Put-in Bay excursion, and we cheerfully vouch for its admirable management. That the same care will be taken of all who accompany Mr. S. on the Long Branch excursion we feel assured. There are several little surprises in store for the party, (not announced on the bills,) but one of them is a singing meeting on the beach, which will truly be grand, especially with the chorus rolled in by the ocean.

Already many of our business men have made arrangements to take their families along and allow them the two day's recreation at the beach, which they drop up to Philadelphia or New York and attend to business. In a word, the trip promises to be a most delightful one, and one that our people never before enjoyed for such a small sum—$10 for the round trip to Long Branch and return, with two full days at the ocean. This afternoon, the first day of the sale of tickets commences, and doubtless a thousand of our people will embrace this wonderfully cheap opportunity to get, in reality, "On the Beach at Long Branch."

WELL RECEIVED.

Rev. T. H. Hanna at His New Home—What the Xenia "Torchlight" Has to Say.

The introductory sermon of the Rev. T. H. Hanna, the new pastor of the First U. P. Church, was preached last Sabbath morning to a large congregation. It was necessary to provide additional seatage in the aisles to accommodate the large numbers who went to hear the first effort of Mr. Hanna in his new field of labor. He chose his text in Romans, first chapter and second verse: "That is, that I may be comforted together with you by the mutual faith of both you and me." The mutual duties of pastor and people was the subject of the discourse, as suggested by the text. He did not space himself as he called upon his congregation to witness, in the severity with which he marked out his own line of duty, and bade them challenge him if he departed the least therefrom. His sermon was a finished and eloquent production, and both in matter and manner held his audience in breathless attention. Mr. Hanna is a comparatively young man, with a short, heavy-set and rounded personality, indicative of energy and good nature. His voice is pitched upon a high key, and is singularly clear and musical, and is exerted without much apparent effort. It is evident that the congregation has been at least as fortunate in securing him for a pastor as they were in his immediate predecessor.—*Xenia Torchlight.*

Fall Styles.

All of the latest styles in stiff felt hats at

McCORD & Co.,
131 Wood street.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

AT HYMEN'S ALTAR.

Brilliant Wedding Festivities at the East End.

Last evening an event of a hymeneal character, which has been looked forward to with great interest in social circles, came off at the East End. The happy principals in the interesting affair were a well-known journalist, Mr. Thomas MacConnell, business manager of the *Evening Telegraph*, and Miss Tillie Gross, only daughter of Dr. A. H. Gross, one of our best known and most influential citizens.

The circulation about a week ago of the dainty little *billet-doux* which bid the favored ones to the festivities, set the fashionable world in a flutter, and the occasion was looked forward to with unusual interest by the several hundred who, by virtue of invitations, expected to put in an appearance. This interest was considerably heightened when it became whispered around that somewhat

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS

were being made for the evening, and that florists and confectioners, musicians and others were busy in getting things in order for the event. A part of the work of the artizans and others engaged consisted in the beautifying and ornamentation of the house and grounds which, beautiful without adornment, were especially so after they had passed from under the manipulations of these decorators and builders. First the very spacious grounds, comprising several acres of lawn and flower gardens, were brushed up with unusual care and arrangements made for illuminating them by means of Chinese lanterns, locomotive head lights, &c. Then to accommodate the guests, in addition to what was afforded by the house proper, a temporary frame structure with canvas roof was added, running back from the verandah about a hundred feet, and being thirty-two feet in width. A space at the father end of this temporary building was partitioned off for the supper room, and the remainder connecting directly the with house was set apart as the reception room; upon this the florists, the Messrs. Murdoch, began work about a week ago, and expended all their resources of art and taste in floral decorations to transform it into a rare and exquisitely lovely reception hall fit for the queen of the land. The work consisted of rich festoons of ivy and evergreen hung from the roof and intermingled in innumerable fanciful patterns along the side walls. Unique designs in evergreens and flowers of varied hue and sweet fragrance adorned the inner spaces of the walls. Hearts, crosses, anchors, shields, stars, ovals, wreaths, running vines and other designs, almost hid the woodwork from view and gave the walls an appearance of living green and bright fresh flowers. Overhead, partially concealed by the foliage of the festooned evergreen and ivy were Chinese lanterns of varied colors and shapes, while gas jets here and there behind the banks of flowers to aid in illuminating the scene. Around the walls at the base were scattered pots of rare flowers and exotic plants. Decorations were scattered apparently without regard to continuity of design, and yet the whole effect was one of the most perfect symmetry. The display, though so very elaborate, did not seem to be exaggerated in any detail, and the room, when finished, was not unlike what it would have been had some dainty hands been putting it up for a fairy bridal scene. Little hints of these extensive preparations got abroad, and naturally started up a special interest in the approaching festivities some days before it took place, and when the evening came and "Old Prob" himself seemed to favor the occasion with some of his most charming meteorological influences, it was not to be wondered at that there should be a general turnout of of all who had been bidden to the feast.

AT THE CHURCH.

The wedding ceremony was fixed, according to the programme, to take place at the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, and half past eight o'clock was announced as the hour. Care had been taken not to overcrowd in the matter of invitations, and large but a sufficient number of ladies and gentlemen found themselves on the list to comfortably fill the church without having a crush. Shortly before eight o'clock the carriages began to roll up in front of the seminary, and as the guests began to arrive in numbers, a large gathering of curiosity seekers made the place a rendezvous, and the outside gathering was almost as large as that in the interior. The arrangements, however, were such that there was hardly any confusion, and as the attendants alighted they found the pathway cleared to the front door of the church and matters inside attended to by half a dozen ushers, who had been detailed for the occasion. The ceremony and as groomsmen afterward. The church, which is a very handsome one, both interiorly and exteriorly, was not decorated for the occasion, but a couple of very beautiful pyramids of flowers on either side of the pulpit stand, sufficed to indicate that some hands had placed there exquisitely appropriate memorials of the occasion. The guests all arrived by eight o'clock, and a few moments before half past eight the silken bands were drawn up along the pews to prevent further ingress or egress while the ceremony was being performed. At the appointed time the bridal party, Rev. John Gillespie, emerged from his study in the rear, and took his place in front of the pulpit, while the groomsmen and bridesmaids in order filed up to the alcoves on either side and occupied their places. The gentlemen came first, by twos, and were followed by the ladies. Spaces were left in the centre for the bride and groom, who came down the left center aisle, which was then regarded Mr. Haughwet, of Trinity Church, played a lively wedding march and the people with one accord turned their heads and commenced upon and complimentary fair as the bridal party came to the altar. Previously Dr. Gross and wife, together with the immediate friends, had taken their places in the front pews—Mr. and Mrs. Gross occupying the first position on the bridal party. When all had been arranged, and a deep stillness reigned, the minister in a very clear and evenly modulated voice that could be heard all through the house, addressed the candidates for matrimonial honors and said:

"The marriage institution is a precious memento of Eden. Surviving the wreck of the fall, it is a fragment of the grand memories of paradise. Bearing upon it the seal of Divine authority under the covenant of works, it comes to us reaffirmed under the covenant of grace. It was honored and adorned in its celebration by the presence of the Lord Jesus while on earth, and it is commended by the inspired penmen as "honorable in all." As a covenant, it has obligations which it imposes, and blessing which it pledges. Its presupposes mutual affection, love responding to love, the flame of love kindled on the altar of one heart answering to and blending with the flame of love kindled on the altar of another heart. Such affection is the basis of the existence and cultivation of that mutual love will the marriage institution yield the happiness it was designed to give. Of two it makes you one. Your lives thus fair, though separate streams, have flowed in these respective channels. Now these streams mingle their waters and henceforth must flow on together. May that united stream of life strong, and deep, and pure flow on and on, by the City of God here, that it may flow fast by the throne of God yonder."

After finishing these remarks—the address being as remarkable for its brevity as for its beauty of thought and diction—the minister requested the pair to join hands, and, as they did so, he pronounced them man and wife by the usual formula. This was followed with a brief prayer. At the close of the prayer the married couple knelt at the altar and received a benediction from the minister, and then rose to receive the congratulations, which brought the services to a close. Altogether the ceremony, from the entrance of the groomsmen, occupied not more than twelve minutes. It was brief but impressive, and was gone through without a ripple to mar its perfection.

At the close of the ceremony the bridal pair turned, and walked from the church by the right centre aisle, and the groomsmen and bridesmaids then turned and followed them in the following order: Miss Lillie Paulson and Mr. Nich. P. Hugus, Miss Mary MacConnell and Mr. George C. Wilson, Miss Jennie Stataper and Mr. A. L. McKaig, Miss Minnie Harbaugh and Mr. William Bryce, Miss Mary Berry and Mr. Will A. Douglas, Miss Minnie Sellers and Mr. Harry Beggs. At the foot of the stairs, as the bridal party were about to pass out, they were met by Messrs. Moore and Hoseman Gardiner, of the "A. H. Gross" Engine Company, and presented with an elegant bouquet of flowers—a little episode that was duly appreciated because so entirely unexpected.

The wedding over, the next attraction was

THE GRAND RECEPTION

at the home of the bride's parents at Friendship Grove. It was a matter of some tact to keep from confusion the bewildering array of carriages, but the tact and skill of the attendants having this matter in charge kept all things even, and the large company was soon on its way to the house. A drive of about half a mile brought them to their destination, and as they drove in at the upper gate and around the winding roadway, through the richly illuminated grounds—illuminated by the radiant moonlight and the lanterns—the sounds of music floated to their ears from a brass band playing out on the lawn and a string band making melody in the house. The bridal pair and their attendants as quickly as possible took up a position at the head of the reception room. The bride and groom stood under an evergreen arch, while directly over their heads was suspended "the bridal bell," made of the most fragrant and most brilliantly colored flowers. On the wall in the rear there was also the monogram "G," made of evergreen and tuberoses interminigled. As the party thus stood in full view an opportunity was given to take a note of their toilettes. Richness and elegance rather than display were the characteristics. The bride was arrayed in a white silk, with orange blossom trimmings, long train, heavy lace veil, and a rare set of pearl jewelry—the gift of the groom. The apparel was complete for the occasion and seemed to charmingly correspond with the wearer—at least the feminine verdict, as heard by the scribe, was, "wasn't it just too sweet," which being interpreted possibly means perfection in a bridal costume. If we are wrong in our translation, we hold ourselves ready to meekly receive correction. The bridesmaids were attired in white grenadine, trimmed with fall leaves—three of them having pink ornaments in their dress, and three wearing blue. In general they all appeared about the same. Evidently elegant taste, rather than display, was the aim of the ladies. The gentleman were arrayed in the regulation costume evening party dress.

The reception commenced at nine o'clock and it was fully two hours before all the guests had greeted the happy pair and congratulations. Finally—as all things must come to an end—the reception was completed and the reign of unceremonious social cheer was inaugurated. This branch of the festivities was divided into several parts. First there was the supper, which was served by Mr. Jacob Hubley, and was in consonance with the other surrounding circumstances. It was served in elegant style, and reflected credit upon the caterer. Then the delights of Terpsichorean exhilaration attracted many, especially of the younger portion of the company, and under the inspiring influence of waltz and quadrille from Toerge's band this feature of the evening seemed to be surrounded with an irresistible charm. Others, when wearied of the dance, turned for pleasure to the promenade, and meandered around the brilliantly illuminated ground, where the Eighteenth Regiment Brass Band furnished the melody, and the moonlight and colored lights, the incentive to sentiment. Still others found happiness in social converse and looking on the animated scene, while all, at one time or another, spent some time in a look over the presents.

THE GIFTS.

The list of presents embraced some fifty-seven gifts, all articles of rare beauty and elegance. Among those most observable were the following: From the groom to the bride, a superb pearl set; from Dr. Gross to the bride, a deed for an acre of land in the vicinity of Friendship grove, valued at $12,000, and five shares of stock in the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*; from Mrs. Dr. Gross, twenty shares in the Masonic Deposit Bank; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMasters, set of silver forks, spoons, ladle, etc., valued at $200; very massive and heavily chased silver ice pitcher and goblets, from Major E. C. Negley and wife; attaches of the *Evening Telegraph*, two large bronze martial figures; elegant Parian marble clock, with small card receivers to match, from Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow; large bronze figure of an Alpine hunter in a reclining position, from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Felician Slataper, large easel and fine oil paintings; Miss A. Lewis, silver napkin ring; Miss Lou M. Porter, silver ladle; Mr. Geo. C. Wilson, pearl and gold mounted opera glass; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Magee, heavily cut silver soup ladle; Cousin Hattie, toilet set; C. B. Seeley, old antique engraving; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howard, pair of bronze figures; Miss Tillie L. Paulson, elegantly carved and ornamented newspaper rack; Mrs. John M. Osburn, bronze figures; Mr. Harry Darlington, pair of silver cups; John S. Paxton, a soup set; John McConnell, set of silver spoons; C. E. Judson, set of silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Jay Howard, bronze clock; Mr. E. B. Hugus, bronze figure of a condor; Mr. D. Lee Slataper, gold lined silver card basket; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lyon, miniature gold lined silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Snodgrass, set of silver forks and spoons, soup ladles, &c.; Miss Eugenia S. Slataper, silver card case with cut glass ornamentation; Mr. Alex. Pitcairn, set of pearl handled silver knives; "Baums," a fine piece Brussels lace; Mr. MacConnell, gold lined soup ladle, and a bronze figure; Nich. P. H. Hugus, very heavily chased antique silver card receiver; ——MacConnell, set of pearl-handled fruit knives; Miss Mamie Sellers, square silver card receiver, heavily chased; —— MacConnell, fine carving set; Mr. and Mrs. David Lynn, set of silver spoons; ——MacConnell, pair of dark bronze figures; L. Foster Dewey, set of silver fruit knives; Mr. C. W. Batchelor, pearl-handled silver carving set; Mr. Willis L. King, bronze figures of deers; Mrs. H. Lyon, silver Guthrie, silver card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McPherson, heavy silver soup ladle; Mr. A. L. McKaig, fine engraving; C. E. Whitman, cut glass perfume bottle; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyon, set of silver fruit knives; handsome floral pyramids from Miss Berry and Miss Harbough; Mr. Geo. C. Negley, silver ladle; bible and hymn book from Mr. and Mrs. Negley. There were a number of small gifts, the names of the donors not accompanying them. Altogether the display was a very elegant one.

PERSONAL.

Among the well known citizens who were in attendance we observed the following: John Harper, of the Bank of Pittsburgh, John Chalfant, Esq., Gen. James A. Negley, F. M. Hutchison, S. C. McCandless, Mayor W. L. Scaife, Dr. Darlington, Alex. Pitcairn, Col. H. D. Bays, R. M. Snodgrass, Thomas S. Bigelow, C. J. Clark, Major W. B. Negley, Col. Thomas M. Bayne, John Hampton, A. M. Brown, Jno. H. McMasters, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Simon Beyer, R. R. Stevenson, Wm. Smith, Jno. Laughlin, H. W. Oliver, T. N. Miller, J. H. Kerr, Charles H. Paulson, F. M. Magee, H. S. Lynch, W. G. Johnston, Campbell Herron, Thomas Howard, David Reed, Senator Penny, J. Kaufman, Jas. Mellon, George R. White, Postmaster Negley, Henry Darlington, C. B. Seeley, Major Hays, H. B. Hays, Hon. Thomas Howard and others.

THE FESTAL SCENE.

The people thus in various ways found enjoyment, thanks to the thoughtful care of their host and hostess, who had made such perfect preparation for the entertainment of every guest. The scene was one of mirth and revelry was at its height, a little before midnight, was brilliant beyond description. A recital of the details would seem not unlike the relation of a gorgeous Arabian tale.

The festivities continued until near two o'clock, when the bridal pair withdrew to take the train for the West. Their wedding journey will embrace a tour of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other prominent Western and Southwestern cities, and they go followed by the good wishes of thousands—good wishes which are eminently deserved. The groom, though comparatively a young man, is an energetic and enterprising business man, who deserves all the success which he has uniformly achieved. The bride is a lady of natural and highly cultured graces of mind and heart, who is hereby named but to be praised. Thus well mated, and deserving well of the fates, they have commenced under the most favoring auspices the journey of the years together, and we join with other friends in the wish that their hymeneal pilgrimage may be one of unclouded happiness, and that the good genius who presides over happy nuptials may guide them always into paths of pleasantness and peace.

THE NESHANNOCKS DEFEATED.

Another Victory Yesterday at New Castle for the Braddock Boys.

The Neshannock base ball club yesterday suffered their second defeat at the hands of the Braddock's. The game took place at New Castle, and was witnessed by a very large number of spectators. Both clubs played their regular nines. The victory of the Braddock's it is said, would have been still greater had it not been for the wild throwing of Dick Lamont who, with his usual agility, stopped all the grounders they came to him, but unfortunately threw four of them over the first baseman's head which, though very bad was considered a wonderful record for him to do. The first four runs scored by the Neshannocks were made on Lamont's errors. The contest for the championship of Western Pennsylvania is now narrowed down to the Braddocks, Xanthus and Mutuals, of Meadville. Yesterday's game was called at 3:20 o'clock, with the Neshannocks at the bat, and concluded at 5:30. Hall catching out, Woods, caught a foul ball in his teeth, which disabled him momentarily, but it was made up in applause. McTighe, of the Braddocks, only pitched during the first inning, McKelly delivering the ball during the balance of the game. He put them in heavily and effectively. Lamont made several magnificent stops and Bennett did some fine playing, stopping a swift liner in one instance which brought the services of a close. Altogether the ceremony, from the entrance stamper and settling in successfully to first base. Mr. Carleton, of Cleveland, umpired, and of course gave satisfaction. The score of the game is as follows:

Neshannocks.	*O.*	*R*	*Braddocks.*	*O.*	*R*
Hall c.	4	1	McKelly c.	4	1
Hawk p.	4	1	McTighe p.	4	1
Junkin 3 b.	4	1	Lamont ss.	2	3
Dickson 1st b.	4	0	Miller 1st b.	3	1
Bennett ss.	3	1	Dickson 2d b.	4	0
Warnock r f.	3	1	Lindsay 3 b.	3	1
Richardson l f.	3	0	McWilliams r f.	3	2
Lyons 2d b.	1	2	Lewis l f.	4	1
Charleston c f.	2	2	Browne c f.	2	2
	27	11		27	12

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
Neshannocks..	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	—11
Braddocks..	4	2	1	4	0	0	4	0	0—12

The Braddocks speak in high terms of their treatment yesterday. They play today at New Brighton.

The Allegheny police nine was badly defeated yesterday by their Pittsburgh brethren, the score standing 24 runs to 4 in favor of the latter. Mr. Lane, of the Xanthus, umpired. The time we did not learn, but guess the game took all afternoon.

AQUATIC PARAGRAPHS.

Coulter Don't Want to Row Morris Again.

In yesterday's issue we published an interview in which it was stated that Coulter was willing and anxious to again measure oars with Morris, and that efforts would be made in a day or two to bring about another race, if possible. Such were the views of a friend of Coulter, as expressed to one of our reporters, but it seems that they were not altogether right. We are informed that Coulter yesterday visited the Clipper boat club, the headquarters of his competitor Morris, and there stated that he had no desire to row Eph. again, but that he would row any other man in America. Would that the friendly disposition manifested by Morris and Coulter in visiting each other before and after their race would find many imitators among seekers for aquatic honors. It would assist wonderfully in the elevation of this manly sport, and take it out of the hands of Blacklegs and gamblers.

This afternoon a race of three miles, for $250 a side, between Jno. Moreland and David Doughty, will take place on the Allegheny river, between four and five o'clock. They start from the Forty-second street bridge and row up to the Thirty-sixth bridge and return. The race is the result of an argument over the Morris-Coulter contest. Neither Doughty or Moreland know much about sculling.

A match is mooted between Luther, of the Clipper club, and Frank Denmarsh, of the South Side. They meet this evening at Manning's saloon to talk it all over.

The Ringgold Battalion.

The second annual reunion of the Ringgold Battalion will be held at Washington, Pa., on Thursday and Friday, September 23d and 24th, the two last days of the Washington Fair. Generals Kilpatrick, Kelley and other distinguished soldiers have been invited and are confidently expected.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Large Meeting Held Yesterday—The Board of Directors Submit Their Semi-Annual Report—The Industrial Exposition Project Heartily Endorsed—Addresses by a Number of Members

In accordance with the announcement made by the city press, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms in Germania Bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley yesterday morning, which was largely attended by our most prominent business men and manufacturers. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas M. Howe, and Mr. Joseph D. Weeks officiated as Secretary.

The first thing that engaged the attention of the Chamber was the reading of the semi-annual report of the Board of Directors, which was as follows:

At the opening of the fall trade the Chamber of Commerce desires to call the attention of the business community to the activity during the first six months of its existence, and to the advantages that have already been gained in our city by its efforts. In spite of the stringency of the times, which has so seriously affected the leading industry of the city —in spite of the long-continued strike of the puddlers, and the apathy and even positive misrepresentation of a portion of our business community, the Chamber of Commerce has abundantly proved its usefulness. We need not remind you that the maintenance of a daily exchange is but one of the many objects had in view in our organization, but we aimed to provide a means for fostering, developing and protecting the interests of our city in every possible manner. With these objects in view, the Board of Directors have been working quietly but energetically. Among the important measures upon which they have taken action we may mention the Free Pipe Bill, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway Company, the Pacific Railroads, the Point Bridge, Ohio River Improvement, the Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi on Eads Plan, and the subject of transportation generally, especially *pro rata* freights. It has been largely due to the influence exerted by the Board of Commerce that grain can now be shipped to and from our city East at the same *pro rata* freight as from any point West. Notwithstanding what has been accomplished, we need not call to your attention the fact that very vital and important questions largely affecting your interests and prosperity, remain subjects for consideration, as well as important enterprises which should engage your attention and receive the influence and energies of the Chamber of Commerce. Among these we may mention the following:

The general subject of transportation which affects our city so largely.

The subject of direct trade with South American ports, *via* the mouth of the Mississippi river, a trade which will go far to provide enlarging the business of our city and furnish a new outlet for our manufactures.

The improvement of the Ohio to a perfectly navigable state by a system deemed by the most competent engineers of the country to be eminently feasible, is of the utmost importance, and we ardently hope that energetic steps will be soon taken to inaugurate active operations. Our river trade is constantly declining, that of our railroads, that of our railroads, that of the largest part of the year, it would soon become a vast feeder to our three lines of road to the East.

Recent information from the party having in charge the survey of a new route to the Youghiogheny to Cumberland, there to connect with existing canals, speak much more decisively on the advantages of this water route over that via the Monongahela River and Canal, than we ourselves, as well as to the National Government, that the preeminent and indisputable claims of the Pennsylvania and Maryland route should be authoritatively recognized, and that it may be opened in a reasonable degree; in fact we may say that powerful influences are operating to divert this great government work to inferior channels, which has so seriously affected the leading industry of this city.

President Howe offered a suggestion, which met with general favor, in which he advocated that an appeal be made to the manufacturers to guarantee a fund sufficient to keep up the Institution. He said the Chamber was now provided with elegant and spacious rooms, admirable telegraphic facilities, and was the head and front of all commercial centres of the world. If what has been done could be fully known, he had no doubt of the hearty support of the people.

At this point the attendance of Messrs. A. J. Nellis and J. Vannote, of the Industrial Exposition Board, was announced. The latter gentleman was called upon and gave an outline of the affairs of the enterprise, and said that not the least of the display was concerned it would be an absolute surprise, and would far exceed the expectations of the citizens. The attendance from out in the city will be very large, and the general success of the Exhibition is now quite assured.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vannote's remarks, Mr. Dravo offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The annual fee of membership is found to be insufficient to defray the numerous expenses of the Chamber of Commerce; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to call upon the citizens of Pittsburgh for a guarantee fund for the above purpose.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce most heartily endorses the proposed Industrial Exposition of this city, and that we pledge our earnest support of said institution.

The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Preparations for the Campaign in Allegheny.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny held a regular meeting last evening, Mr. John A. Myler presiding, and Mr. Russel Miller acting as Secretary *pro tem.* The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the club, thereby showing that the Republicans of Allegheny are going to make the campaign a lively one.

After the regular committees had submitted their reports on routine business was transacted the club was addressed by Hon. H. M. Long and Hon. Hugh McNeil.

Mr. Woolsey, chairman of the committee on organization of a marching club, then presented his report. He reported the enrollment of over one hundred members. He also submitted a sample of uniform for the club which consisted of dark brown oil cloth cap-and leggings. On the collar of the cape are the initials in gold, Y. M. R. C., and on the cape is the word "Allegheny." Report received and the committee instructed to order a sufficient number of uniforms and caches to equip the members of the club. The chairman in presenting the report, stated that this marching club was not to consist only of members of the Young Mens' Republican Club, but it was desired that the young men outside of the same enroll their names, and the club would furnish them with a complete uniform.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the club should turn out on the evening of the 23d inst. to escort Senator Morton to Library Hall. Adjourned.

The members of the marching club will meet at Knap's battery armory, on Friday evening.

THOSE JEWELRY PEDDLERS.

They are Committed to Await a Further Hearing

A hearing was had before Alderman Roesch, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon in the case of the two men arrested for peddling jewelry without license, mention of which was made in our last issue. Mr. Cimiotti was present and examined the jewelry, but said that none of it belonged to him. The two peddlers then said they had purchased it from a man on Fifth avenue. In order to gain time and to ascertain if their story was true, the Alderman imposed the heaviest penalty allowed by the law, namely, $50, feeling satisfied that they would be not able to pay that amount and in default, committed them to jail for five days. In the meantime an effort will be made to ascertain whether the jewelry has been stolen or not. The articles taken from these men are on exhibition now at the 'Squire's office.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

In the matter of John B. McKibler, of Erie, bankrupt, the same was discharged from all debts, except such as are by the Bankrupt Act excepted.

In the matter of O. F. Sheldon, bankrupt, of Erie, the assignees return to the sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, of this city, bankrupts, on petition of the assignees an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Springer Harbaugh, and the said assignees were allowed to bring and maintain suits and actions in the courts in Canada against the Cobourg, Petersburgh and Marmora Railway Company for damages.

In the matter of James McSpadden and W. F. McCrea, bankrupts, of this county, on petition an order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 2nd prox.

In the matter of Wm. H. McClelland, of this city, the rule on debtor to show cause why this proceeding should not be dismissed, because a like proceeding in bankruptcy is pending and undetermined, was discharged, and on petition of the said debtor, presented, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, returnable on the 15th inst. at ten A. M. By agreement of counsel, the question involved in said petition was urged by Mr. Raymond for, and Mr. Reed against, the same as though a return had been made. Decision of the Court reserved.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtors of this city, the return day of the order to show cause why the said debtors named in the petition of L. M. Morris, should not be adjudged bankrupt, was extended to the 18th prox, and an order was made, directing injunctions to issue against all the parties heretofore restrained in the orders returnable this day, except as Alexander Hunter, and as to him, the restraining order was continued to the 18th prox.

In the matter of H. W. C. Tweddle et al. vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, of Venango county, the reports of Register Rogers on the petition of the Exchange Bank of Franklin and the First National Bank of Franklin, for the ascertainment of the value of certain securities, were confirmed *nisi*.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Crawford Co. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was confirmed *nisi*.

William Dilworth, jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register Shafer's report of the composition meeting was confirmed and an order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 25th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition had been passed as required by the Bankrupt Act, and that notice be given the creditors by publication at least five days before said hearing.

Hood, Bombright & Co., vs. W. T. Bailey, debtor, Centre county. Leave granted to discontinue proceedings.

Walter L. Whann, bankrupt, Venango county. The hearing on the rule to show cause why the specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken off, was fixed for the 25th inst.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt, Venango county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge was presented and an order made for a final examination before Register Rogers, on the 6th proximo.

Welble & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Exceptions having been filed to the granting of an order for the sale of certain real estate, the matter was ordered for trial.

William P. Book, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Shafer.

James A. Stevenson vs. the steamer "Charlie McDonald," in admiralty. The hearing of the argument in the libel, answer and depositions filed, continued to the 21st inst.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

In the case of McClurg vs. McClurg et al., E. B. Todd, Esq., was appointed Master and Examiner.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

In the case of Mrs. A. W. Black vs. Barnell et al., a preliminary injunction was granted on condition that a bond in the sum of $1,000 be filed by the complainant. This case was fully reported last week and grow out of a bill in equity which was filed to restrain the respondents from making certain improvements on a business house occupied by one Stroup on Fifth avenue.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge White.*)

In the case of George Corbett, charged with malicious mischief, on motion of Morton Hunter, Esq., the information was quashed.

The information against James Lacock, who was charged with malicious prosecution was also quashed.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew McGregor, who was charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Patrick Mullany, was dismissed, and each party was directed to pay half the costs.

The case of John Meenan, indicted for assault and battery, charged by Ernest Aring, the jury acquitted the defendant and divided the costs.

Bail was also allowed in the case of Joseph Watson, charged with seduction and *forniz et cet.*, on oath of Elizabeth Collins, on payment of the the costs by the defendant.

The charge of false pretense against P. W. Herron, made by James Bradley, was quashed, as the information did not set forth an indictable offense.

John Campbell was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Jas. Taylor, and the costs were equally divided.

The charge of obtaining money under false pretenses made against Archy Taylor and Elijah Hunter, by Peter Hunter, was quashed on motion of Morton Hunter,